The China Weekly REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

The Problem of Opium and its Remedies

By Hsu Mo

The Trial of the 38 Soviet Prisoners

EDITORIAL

A Critique of the Red Cross Report on Famine in Changing China

By Prof. J. S. Burgess

The Revision of the Sino-Japanese Treaty, by Moriyoshi Taba—Soviet Raids on White Russian Villages, by I. A. Cooklin—Progress of Local Self-Government in China, by C. Y. H.—The Rebels in South China, by "Lighthouse"—Rickshas in China, by Fang Fu-an—Editorial Comment—Book Reviews.

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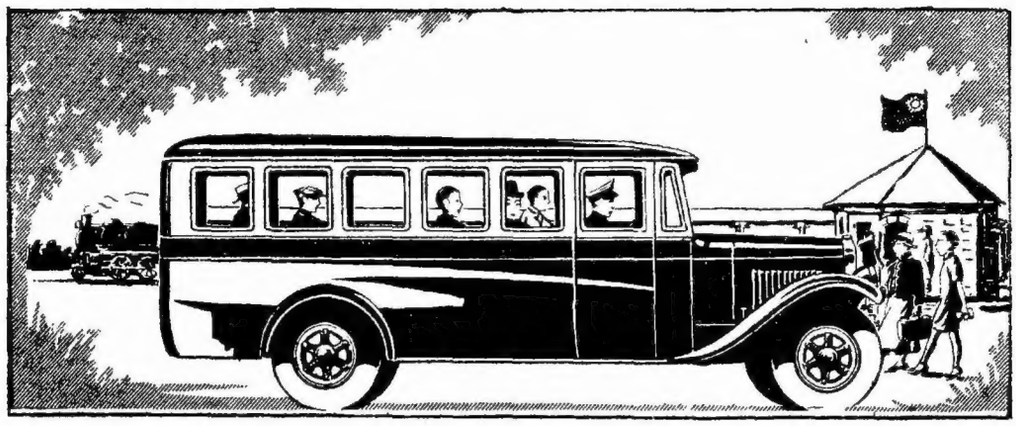

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Formerly Millard's Review

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ATAMAN SEMENOFF AND HIS GOLD BULLION

THE Japanese Government couldn't have chosen a more inappropriate time for permitting Ataman Semenoff to withdraw his $700,000 worth of gold bullion from the Yokohama Specie Bank where the treasure has been stored since the Ataman was kicked out of Siberia by the Bolsheviks some nine years ago. This statement is based, of course, on the proposition that Japan is planning to maintain a neutral attitude in the present Sino-Russian trouble. According to reports which have appeared in the Japanese newspapers, but particularly in the English-language newspaper published by the South Manchuria Railway at Dairen, *The Manchuria Daily News*, Semonoff, accompanied by a representative of the Soviet Embassy in Japan, one Bochagin, called at the Yokohama Specie Bank on October 10 and withdrew the entire sum amounting to Yen 1,400,000. What has happened to Semenoff and Bochagin—and the gold bullion—since that time is unknown, but later reports from Japan stated that the Soviet Ambassador to Japan, Mr. Trojanovsk, immediately sent another representative to the Yokohama Specie Bank and demanded that the money not be given to Semenoff, but the Embassy's representative was two hours too late and Semenoff and the gold had disappeared. Still later reports indicate that the Soviet Ambassador has lodged a protest with the Japanese Government alleging that the gold bullion belonged to the Soviet Government and should not have been given to Semenoff even though he was accompanied by a man from the Embassy.

The foregoing paragraph will not mean a great deal to present-day newspaper readers, but it will be fully understood by several thousand American soldiers who participated in the ill-fated Siberian intervention ten years ago. It will also mean much to students of the complicated politics of Siberia and North Manchuria during the latter days of the World War and the Soviet revolution. Ataman Semenoff was one of the leading counter-revolutionists who attempted to establish a "White" government in Siberia under the protecting wing of the allied troops, chiefly American and Japanese since neither the British nor French were ever able to send many troops to Siberia. Early in the summer of 1920 Semenoff, with the open assistance of the Japanese succeeded in establishing a "buffer" state in Russian territory lying east of Lake Baikal with his capital at Chita At that time Admiral Koltchak, another counter-revolutionist had his "buffer" state in Irkutsk to

the west of Baikal. The Japanese military, commanded at that time by General Tanaka (ex-Premier, who died recently) controlled the entire Maritime Province of Siberia from Nikolaivesk at the mouth of the Amur to Vladivostok. The American troops, with the American Red Cross units, were spread out along the Trans-Siberian Railway all the way from Vladivostok to Lake Baikal trying to accomplish the announced purpose of the American expedition, that is, assist in the evacuation of the Czecho-Slovakian troops. The American forces were thus strung out along the railway through both of the "White" buffer states controlled by Koltchak and Semenoff, but were withdrawn when the Koltchak and Semenoff governments collapsed to the Bolsheviks. The Japanese troops, however, remained in Siberia until after the Washington Conference in 1922, being withdrawn by the Japanese Government largely as a result of a statement by Secretary Hughes at the Washington Conference.

To get back to Semenoff and his gold bullion, the treasure was supposed to have been taken from Kazan by the retreating Czechs and turned over to the Koltchak Government at Irkutsk. Koltchak deposited the bullion in the Yokohama Specie Bank, but when Koltchak was captured by the Reds and executed, he left a sort of "will" or instructions that Semenoff was to fall heir to his interests, including the gold bullion and the remnants of his government, which had been withdrawn to Omsk. On October 21, 1920 the Bolsheviks executed a surprise attack at Chita and Semenoff was forced to flee to Chinese territory, thence to the Japanese leased zone at Dairen and since that time has been residing alternately at Dairen and in Japan devoting his energies to an attempt to obtain possession of the Koltchak gold bullion in the Yokohama Specie Bank. That he should have succeeded in obtaining possession of the treasure at this particular time naturally has aroused much comment, particularly since the White Russian newspapers in Harbin have printed stories that it is Semenoff's intentions to use the money in "relief" activities among the Russian emigrees in North Manchuria. Semenoff may be perfectly honest in his intentions to use the money for philanthropic purposes, but the Soviet Government is bound to exploit this incident as another evidence of White Guard attacks or attempts at counter-revolution in Siberia. In addition to the foregoing, the American soldiers who participated in the Siberian expedition have further cause for remembering Semenoff, who is alleged to have ordered his armored train to fire on the American soldiers at Chita. The American Legion attempted to prosecute Semenoff for this action in 1923 when the Ataman made a brief trip to the United States for the purpose of testifying before a Senatorial investigation committee.

The Trial of the Thirty-Eight Soviet Prisoners

THE CHINESE court in Harbin on Tuesday, October 15, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon announced the verdict in the case of "Republic of China vs. thirty-eight citizens of the U. S. S. R." who were arrested on May 27 last when the Chinese police raided the Soviet Consulate in that city. One Chinese, an interpreter employed by the Soviet Consulate, was released, but the Soviet citizens received sentences varying from two years at hard labor for four women caught in the raid to nine years at hard labor for five of the male prisoners. Those who received the heaviest sentence were Tsimberevitch, Harbin manager of the Dalgostorg, or Soviet State Trading Company; Stankevitch, an official of the Chinese Eastern Railway; Taranoff, an official of the Soviet merchantile fleet; Poda, an official of one of the labor unions on the C. E. R.; and Kandar, the manager of a state gold-mine at Chita, Siberia. Twenty-one others received sentences of seven years and the remaining seven prisoners received sentences of five years. The judge stated, in announcing the verdict that a period of ten days would be allowed, from the time of the actual receipt of the written verdict, for the making of an appeal to the Chinese higher court. It was also stated that the time spent in jail would be credited on the prison sentences at the ratio of two days in jail for one in prison. The documents seized at the time of the raid on the consulate, according to the Chinese judge, are to be confiscated by the Chinese authorities. Most of the prisoners received the sentence good-humoredly and a few of them laughed and joked when the verdict was announced. There was a large crowd in the street in front of the court-room when the decision was announced, but owing to police precautions there was no demonstration. The prisoners were taken back to the jail in covered police vans immediately following the announcement of the decision.

Owing to the crisis in the relations of China and Soviet Russia the trail of the thirty-eight Soviet citizens attracted major attention in Harbin. It received lesser attention in the press elsewhere in China, but from telegraphic reports from Moscow, the trial was closely followed in Soviet Russia. A dispatch from Moscow which appeared in the *Japan Times* on October 10 declared that "Russia cannot view with indifference this disgraceful court farce or the general outlawing of Soviet citizens in China. Only reprisals applied by the Soviet Government will be able to influence, in any degree, the Chinese jingoes, for any appeal to the conscience and reason of bandits who have run amuck are clearly useless." This suggesiton of reprisals which appeared in the official Soviet organ *Izvestia* is significant because the impression has existed in Harbin that the latest Soviet military attacks at Manchouli and Chalainor and also at Lahususu at the junction of the Amur and Sungari Rivers, were staged for the particular purpose of intimidating the Chinese court and in consequence forcing the Chinese to release the prisoners or at least sentence them to deportation. In many ways the Soviet campaign of propaganda and violence over the arrest and incarceration of these prisoners resembled the world-wide campaign of violence that accompained the Sacco and Vanzetti case in Boston last year. There also were points of similarity in the handling of these two cases from the standpoint of public interest and the determination of the officials immediately concerned to go through with

the trials despite outside efforts to influence the decision of the court.

Since the Chinese Government has published translations of the documents seized in the raid on the Harbin Soviet Consulate, it is unnecessary to attempt an analysis of the contents, further than a consideration of statements made in the court-room during the progress of the trial. The world is more or less "fed-up" on alleged communistic documents, which statement applies particularly in Shanghai since the disclosures in the trial of Captain Pick wherein it was shown quite logically that this sort of material can be produced at will. Whether the documents seized in the Harbin consular raid were genuine or forgeries, one cannot say with any degree of certainty. The Chinese claim they were genuine and the lawyers who defended the prisoners claimed that all the documnts were forgeries. One lawyer, however, declared in the course of the arguments that even though the documents were genuine, only two contained any evidence of sufficient consequence upon which a case could be based. Another lawyer, a well known Soviet citizen of Harbin, declared that all foreign consuls in China as well as elsewhere are legalized spies and that the burning of documents in emergencies did not constitute a crime. The lawyer who admitted that one document "might" have contained some evidence, referred to the partly-burned minutes of the meeting in the Soviet Consulate which was in progress at the time of the Chinese police raid. Another disputed point which was not cleared up in the trial was the matter of the alleged meeting in the Soviet Consulate which the Chinese police raided. The lawyers defending the prisoners maintained throughout that all of the persons arrested, thirty-nine (one, a Chinese was released, thus leaving thirty-eight), were in the building on ordinary business concerned with the matter of obtaining passports, commercial business, etc. This also was the contention of the Soviet Government at the time of the arrest last May, it being stated that the so-called "secret" room in the basement of the building was the dining room and most of the men were dining there at the time of the raid. The Chinese reply to this was that it was a curious coincidence that practically all of the prisoners happened to be the heads of the various Soviet labor unions maintained among the Russian employes of the C. E. R.

While it is most difficult to obtain a correct estimate of public opinion in Harbin owing to the cross-currents of "red" and "white" Russian propaganda, it probably is safe to say that most persons in Harbin, that is persons of non-Russian and non-Chinese nationalities, believe that the Chinese had ample grounds for suspecting that a "communistic" meeting was being held in the Harbin Soviet Consulate on May 27 and hence the Chinese were justified in making the raid. As to the genuineness of the documents, there is no unanimity of opinion. A Russian newspaperman in Harbin, obviously a "Red" sympathizer, informed the writer that he had positive evidence the documents were forgeries and were "planted" in the building by a White Russian detective employed by the Harbin Police Department. When asked to present his evidence, the newspaperman claimed that he had obtained his information from a servant employed in the home of the Russian detective. On the other hand another Russian, a White who was formerly connected with the American Red Cross in Siberia and who has been residing in Harbin for several years informed the writer that he was positive the documents found in the Soviet Consulate were practically all genuine; that it would have been impossible for anyone to have prepared them beforehand. This man stated, however, that only a few of the documents were of any political significance. Another point about the documents which has not been made clear, but which frequently was referred to at the time of the raid and again during the trial, was a document or documents allegedly implicating the Soviet Government in domestic Chinese politics from the standpoint of extending support to Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang. When the news of the raid on the consulate first reached Shanghai, one of the Chinese news agencies issued a report indicating that the real reason for the raid was based on the trouble between Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang and the Central Government. However, in view of the fact that the trouble between Feng and the Central authorities was shortly afterwards patched up, nothing further was said about the documents pertaining to Feng that were allegedly seized in the raid. During the trial this subject again came up when the Chinese prosecutor asked one of the Soviet prisoners whether he had any knowledge of a telegram or letter from Moscow which was said to contain instructions to certain Soviet leaders in Harbin to extend assistance to the Christian General.

The Russian lawyers who defended the prisoners are all well known in Harbin, one G. N. Minsky, a Soviet citizen, being particularly well known and according to a statement by one of the Chinese judges, is highly regarded by the Chinese for his legal knowledge and ability. The other Russian lawyers were P. P. Malikh, A. A. Widder, M. S. Guervieh, B. S. Gurevich, Mr. Milenko, and in addition a Chinese lawyer named Shen Min-lin, the Chinese lawyer having been appointed by the Court for the purpose of defending the Chinese translator in the Soviet Consulate, Feng Hsi-shan, who was also arrested at the time of the raid. Nineteen of the prisoners were brought up on the first day of the trial, October 2 (date of the most serious Soviet military attack at Manchuli). They were asked their names, nationalities, professions, etc., in accordance with usual court procedure. Their names were as follows, Tsimberevich, Stankevich, Taranoff, G. Koliada, A. Koliada, Koresheff, Karmasheff, Kurenkoff, Iikareff, Prinko, Golovin, Godultak, Simarod, Yalovinchi, Drozdkoff, Turovsky, Drobinsky, Vidsheff and Goncharoff. Tsimberevich was the first to be questioned regarding his presence in the Soviet Consulate at the time of the raid and also regarding the contents of documents found in the Consulate. He denied that he had participated in any meeting and when asked whether he had any knowledge of a telegram allegedly sent from Moscow, which contained instructions to agents in Harbin to render assistance to Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, he denied any knowledge of or participation in any political work pertaining to interference in Chinese politics. He declared that he was manager of the Harbin office of the Dalgostorg which carried on large commercial business in Harbin amounting to mil-

lions of roubles and hence it was necessary for him frequently to visit the Consulate and interview the Consul, Vice-Consul, secretaries, etc. The next prisoner questioned was a man named Alexander Novikoff, who declared that he did not take part in any meeting; that he was not in the cellar of the building; that he knew nothing about the burning of the documents. Other prisoners examined made similar denials.

The Court Procurator in his address declared that the accusations were quite clear and there was no doubt in his mind regarding the guilt of all of the prisoners; that the Chinese police had found a man at the gate of the building who had attempted to warn the inmates of the arrival of the police; that the business of the Consulate was conducted in the regular office hours from 9 a.m. to 2 p.m. and that usually no one remained in the building after 2 o'clock in the afternoon when the offices were closed; that the statements of the various accused were false; that the police had obtained sufficient evidence confirming their suspicions upon which the search and arrests were based; that all of the accused were guilty of serious crimes against the Chinese State, etc. At this point Minsky, the chief lawyer protested because the Judge requested all of the prisoners to leave the room excepting seven, Tsimberevich, Golovin, Pariloff, Poda, Kinder, Petroff and Pereverzeff, the lawyer stating this was a violation of the Chinese Code which specified that all prisoners must be present in the Court. The Judge, however, explained his action on the ground that there was not sufficient space in the court-room for all to be present at one time, and stated furthermore, that this was no violation of the law.

The chief lawyer, G. N. Minsky, then proceeded with his arguments in defense of the prisoners, stating that the Court's refusal of his various requests made it impossible for him to produce any materials proving the innocence of the accused. He declared that no actual documents had been produced and no witnesses called whom the defending lawyers might cross-examine. None of the accused was in the cellar of the building and there was no illegal meeting held. The documents in the Consulate were burned by a servant which the officials of any consulate would order in the case of a raid. He declared that the accused had been in prison for five months and suggested that the Harbin police were not familiar with the new Chinese laws. This remark by Mr. Minsky was considered an insult to the Chinese State by the Judge who barred the lawyer from further appearance in the case. However, the order was withdrawn shortly afterwards when it was found that Minsky's remarks had not been correctly translated from Russian into Chinese by the interpreter. The next speaker was P. P. Malikh who declared that owing to the possible effect of the trial on China's international relations, that the Chinese court was likely to be influenced by political considerations. He therefore urged that the case be considered in accordance with the principles of law and justice. He stated the opinion that the case was based on a secret denunciation by the Harbin police; that neither the denunciation or original copies of documents were produced in court; hence the Court only had police accusations to go on. He declared that the case was based on suspicion and indirect evidence, "which was a risky thing to do," and insisted that the documents were burned by a servant rather than any of the accused. He declared that the doors to various rooms in the building had been locked by servants rather than the accused; granting that incriminating documents were found, was there any evidence connecting them with a accused, etc. Since Minsky's speech occupied almost the entire day, the Judge then issued a warning against further long speeches which due to the necessity of translating into Chinese was dragging out the trial. In consequence the other speeches of the lawyers were considerably shortened. The prisoners were then brought into the court-room and given permission to make statements in their own behalf. Poda, one of the prisoners claimed he had lived in Harbin 35 years and never had committed any crime; Turovsky declared that he was the victim of an extraordinary misunderstanding, etc., the statements all being in accord with previous assertions of innocence and denial of any meeting or participation in any meeting.

Owing to the limited space in the court-room admission was only by special pass, although all members of the press, Chinese as well as foreign, were admitted.

Whether the Soviet prisoners will appeal their cases was not known at the time these paragraphs were written: also it is impossible for an outsider not having a reading knowledge of the Russian or Chinese languages to determine whether the Chinese Government proved its case. There are two English-language newspapers in Harbin, but only one, the *Harbin Observer* printed any detailed reports of the trial. The *Harbin Observer* is published by an Englishman named B. Hayton Fleet, who resided many years in Russia and who has a thorough knowledge of the Russian language. Mr. Fleet is also the agent in Harbin for the so-called *Angasta* news service which is generally looked upon as Soviet inspired although having British registration. This report in *The Review* was taken almost entirely from Mr. Fleet's reports in the *Harbin Observer* and from the Angasta reports which have appeared in other English-language newspapers in north China, particularly the (British) *Peking and Tientsin Times*, which has exploited the case as an example of mis-carriage of Chinese justice the editor of that paper, H. G. W. Woodhead being the leading opponent of abolition of extraterritoriality. This explanation of the source of the material upon which *The Review's* report of the trial of the Soviet prisoners has necessarily been based, is made on account of the likely charge that the Chinese side of the case has not been adequately presented. For this reason there is hope that the Chinese authorities in Harbin will shortly publish a full report of the court proceedings in the English language.

That the trial was held under extraordinary circumstances goes without saying. That the Chinese authorities "had to convict the prisoners" was a common statement in Harbin during the course of the trial. Another statement was to the effect that the Chinese made a mistake in ever bringing the prisoners to trial; that the prisoners should have been deported along with other citizens of the U. S. S. R. who were sent back to Russia last summer. As stated, the trial was held under extraordinary circumstances both in Harbin and along the Sino-Russian frontier. The day the trial opened the Soviet military started a furious attack on the Chinese military positions at

both Manchuli and Chalainor and during the course of the trial two attempts were made in Harbin to blow up trains of the Chinese Eastern Railway and in addition a well-known White Russian detective employed on the Harbin police force was murdered allegedly by two young Russians, members of the so-called Young Communists Society. Whether the Chinese Court was justified in convicting the prisoners on the basis of actual evidence, the writer is not qualified to say. However, the Chinese deserve credit for their courage in going through with the trial in the face of the obvious attempts of the Soviet Government to intimidate the Chinese authorities. To repeat a previous statement, there are many points of similarity between this case of the Soviet prisoners at Harbin and the cases of Sacco and Vanzetti in the United States. In the Sacco and Vanzetti case the radical communists organized a world-wide attempt to intimidate the Boston authorities who were thus placed in a position where they had to convict or capitulate in the face of organized violence on the part of elements which were attempting to destroy the state. Sacco and Vanzetti may have been innocent, in fact strong evidence to that effect was produced, but in the face of the challenge on the part of radicalism, the Court was placed in a position where it had to proceed or surrender to the forces of disorder. A somewhat similar situation prevailed in Harbin where the Chinese authorities were forced to go ahead with the trial otherwise they would have been subject to the charge of intimidation on the part of the Soviet Government which, as stated, used or caused to be used all possible methods including actual warfare and the worst possible type of barbarism in an attempt to bluff the Chinese Therefore the Chinese deserve full credit for proceeding with the trial in the face of most extraordinary conditions now prevailing in Harbin that obviously made it difficult for any sort of public trial to be held—conditions that would be extraordinary in any city in the world under similar circumstances.

Harbin, October 15, 1929.

J. B. P.

THE RED CROSS TURNS ITS BACK ON CHINA

ONE of the most tragic decisions in the history of our time is to be found in the report of the American National Red Cross on the famine in Northwest China. Although the news that this organization had turned down the appeal for relief to some twenty millions of starving men and women and children reached here some time ago, the full text of the Red Cross statement was received in Shanghai only this week. While comprehensive, penetrating and for the most part a fairly accurate analysis of the famine situation, it by no means convinces one of the justice of its appalling conclusion, "that these conditions do not present a situation which can adequately be dealt with by a foreign emergency relief agency; hence do not warrant an appeal by the Red Cross to the generosity of the American people."

The results of this complete refusal to assist in alleviating the acknowledged suffering and death of millions of human beings are bound to be far-reaching. It is seriously to be wondered if China ever will forget this desertion in these darkest hours of her history by the one country that consistently has attempted to enact the role of her sincere, disinterested friend. With all due respect to the unquestioned high purpose and accomplishments of the Red Cross in the past, we must face it: this decision has been a monstrous blunder.

The *Review* has received many letters from Chinese and foreigners in the interior, most of whom have asked, incredibly, "Is this true?" or "Surely, this is a mistake?" From a missionary reader in Honan we have a communication with a clipping from a Shanghai paper, containing the earlier report, upon which he had marked: "It is not possible that America would do this." A correspondent in Peiping, an Ameridcan whose name is well known at home, says, "I feel that the report of the Red Cross is nothing short of disaster, so far as Chinese-American Relations are concerned." Elsewhere in this issue of the *Review* we publish an article by Professor J. S. Burgess, of Yenching University, in which he criticizes most severely the organization's unexpected resolution.

But let us examine the main points in this report. There is a preamble of several hundred words, in which an effort is made to explain the difference between the meaning of famine in China and the understanding of that term as applied in other countries. It asserts that the conditions now prevalent in most of the Northwest provinces are not a result of "a failure of food supply due primarily to natural causes." It then proceeds to enumerate "responsible causes" of the famine. Summarized these are seven: the results of continued civil war; the paralyzing of transportation facilities; ubiquitous and unchecked banditry; excessive and ruinous taxation; the lack of highways and other means of cumminication for rendering assistance; unparalleled overpopulation; and, finally, the natural causes, such as drought, floods and locusts.

The latter, the "natural causes," are not emphasized. The Commission wished that there be no doubt about it. Devastating internal upheavals are the main reason for China's continued famine. They may be correct in arriving at this opinion. Certainly no one will deny that had China been a peaceful country during these last five years the famine areas could have been greatly restricted. But we fail to see how this conviction can have warranted the belief that the Red Cross is not justified in appealing to America to save several million families from perishing.

After all, no special Commission was needed to secure this information. Any group of foreigners or Chinese, acquainted with conditions in the interior, might have drawn up a report along similar lines—though it is profoundly to be doubted if they would have come to the same conclusion. China is ill. She has a government whose every energy is strained toward the all-important end of self-preservation. In such a pass, though the pain of the sufferings of the people is never forgotten, it cannot command first consideration. *"While a tiger fights," runs an old Chinese proverb, "it cannot lick its wounds."*

Let us paint a simulacrum. A small boy has been abused by his older brother and is left lying in agony on the street. Shall we pass him up, turn our back on him and give as an excuse; "His

suffering is not the result of an Act of God. It did not came as an effect of natural causes. Therefore we are not concerned. Let him learn to defend himself against these things in the future." One who would react in such a manner would be considered cruel by the normal man. Again, suppose we had said at the close of the world war; "Armenia is starving, but it is because men have been fighting for so long that they have not had time to grow sufficient grain to feed themselves. They have been making ammunition instead of manufacturing clothes. They have not been the victims of a 'failure of the food supply due primarily to natural causes.' Therefore, let them starve. Those who survive will learn to take care of themselves after a time. Then they will thank us for having awakened them to their responsibilities." Had America answered in such a manner the plea for aid that went up from the famished Near East a decade ago, the Stars and Stripes might well droop with a burden of shame from every flagpole from which it flutters.

That this decision of the Red Cross is final there seems to be no reason to doubt. Its crushing defeat to the hopes of famine workers in China can scarcely be overestimated. America accepts almost without question the opinion of the Red Cross. And with the spreading of this report at home, not only is it useless any longer to look for major aid in the way of assistance from the members of that society, but it will become practically impossible to secure further funds for the few brave independent relief organizations now functioning here. The last door of hope has been closed on those benighted victims of circumstance in isolated Shensi, Kansu, Suiyuan and parts of Honan and Shansi. Actually this report is a death sentence for thousands, if not millions of human beings who have offended no one, who are normally industrious, peaceful, lovable, and as deserving of the right to live as other, more prosperous children of the earth.

What is Happening in Honan?

ON October 11, as reported in last week's issue of the *Review*, the National Government Stae Council issued an order for a punitive expedition against rebellious generals of the Kuominchun (military party of Feng Yu-hsiang). The immediate cause for the decision to war upon the Northwest war barons was the circulation of a denunciatory telegram against Chiang Kai-shek and the Nanking government, which was reported to have been signed by Sung Chi-yuan, Sun Liancheng, Chen Ta-shang and other leading militarists. But the real cruix of the contest generally is recognized as embodying a final showdown for power between the old-type of militarism under which China has been misruled for the past 15 years, and the Kuomintang party, which represents the cult of Sunyatsenism, or a people's government.

Obscurely as the tangle in Manchuria has been reported, with proaganda and counter-propaganda being issued by both sides until one's head was kept constantly awhirl, one at least has been given some information to work with; by making reasonably fair deductions, sifting fact from fiction and doing a little measured guesswork one has been able to arrive approximately at the truth of what is happening there. Not so in the present civil war in Honan. Following its announcement of the decision to battle with the rebels, the National Government issued an order at the request, it is understood, of Chiang Kai-shek, that no reports except those of an official nature, that is to say those issued by Nanking or Nanking officials, were to be circulated. The result has been that the press in Shanghai, as well as north China, is impotent to furnish confirmed information to its readers.

Ta Chung official news agency of the Kuominchun, ceased to supply reports here on October 19, announcing that it was suspending service till the settlement of the present difficulties. This is understood to have been at the request, if not the order, of the government. *Rengo*, the less unreliable of the two or three Japanese news agencies operating in China, sends no reports directly emanating from the war area. *Nippon Dempo*, another Japanese service, has been denied the privilege of operation in all but the foreign communities of China. Neither *Reuter's*, the *Associated Press*, the *United Press*, nor any of the foreign correspondents in China have representatives within a hundred miles of the supposed scene of war and, even had they such, it is extremely doubtful if their presence would be of any value. For apparently Nanking is determined that no news but good news is going to be circulated on this conflict. Controlling all the communications entering the threatened district, it is a simple matter for the government to see that its wishes in this respect are carried out.

However, it has not been so successful in censorship efforts in north China. *Rengo* dispatches from Taiyuanfu, capital of Shansi, where the two principal figures on the northern side of the picture, Feng Yu-hsiang and Yen Hsi-shan, are residing, have not been of a nature entirely favorable to Nanking. Several reports of alleged interviews with Yen Hsi-shan, most of them of a second-hand nature, have sifted through. There has been no confirmation by a foreign agency of the government's report from Nanking that General Yen is holding General Feng Yu-hsiang a prisoner at Taiyuan. Skepticism regarding the probability of this has been increased by *Rengo's* late news releases from that city which declare that Yen has said he will remain absolutely neutral and has refused to participate in any punitive expedition against the rebellious Kuominchun generals.

The result of this situation of stifled news has not been wholly satisfactory to Nanking. Rumors which might quickly be confirmed or killed were there no such strict censorship have gained wide credence and circulation. This applies especially to the foreign press, which in keeping with tradition continues to regard all official reports with considerable cynicism—an attitude, it must be said, that is not entirely without foundation. Foreign newspaper correspondents in Shanghai and north China are thus obliged to assemble, for what truth may be contained in then, the various rumors currently credited, and send these to their papers along with the officially released news. So that if the government had hoped, through its censorship efforts, to assure the cabling abroad of only favorable news regarding the situation, it has failed in its aim. The truth of the matter is that those correspondents who are inclined to view Nanking with distrust—and there are several of them—simply are taking advantage of the opportunity this muzzling of the news offers. Reports have been sent out of China during the past two weeks that under ordinary circumstance correspondents would not have dared to risk, for mostly they are speculation, or based on rumor. But with the news sources cut from the scene of battle there is now little

fear of a false report being exposed. Denials issued by the *Kuo Min* News Agency, official service of Nanking, are not sufficient to spike such rumors. For nobody, not even the comparatively poorly informed observers from abroad, are so naive as to believe that the government will not, in such a crisis as this, deny any really damaging report that is circulated.

So far as the Chinese press is concerned the censorship probably has been much more effective. Unlike the foreign papers, the Chinese cannot print "fabricated" reports with impunity. So only that which is of an official nature reaches Chinese who no not read English or other foreign language papers in which little attempt is made to trace and secure a confirmation of rumors damaging to the government's position before they are printed.

How much fighting, if any, has taken place in Honan, remains, in view of the above, a matter of considerable speculation. *Kuo Min* (official) has reported clashes in the vicinity of Heishishihwan and near Yuchow and Yiyang, but no mention of casualties has been made. Other sporadic contacts are said to have occurred, but in each instance the Nanking reports have declared that the Kuominchun troops were driven back by the government forces. From Hankow, *Rengo* reported on Thursday that Sun Liang-cheu's Kuominchun troops started a "furious attack" on the government forces in the vicinity of Chengchow, junction point of the Lunghai and Peiping-Hankow railways. It added that the government troops commanded by Tang Seng-chi had withstood the assault and after a severe period of fighting, during which military planes and armoured cars were used, finally repulsed the attackers about 10 o'clock on the morning of the 3rd. This report is credited as emanating from "well-informed Chinese circles at Hankow." But Hankow during these days has become a kind of Riga—it apears to be in a position to secure accurate reports, yet actually what issues from there under the present circumstances is often no more reliable that the guesses that are being bandied around Shanghai and Peiping.

Nanking has announced, on nearly every day during the past week, that more troops are being sent to the front. A *Kuo Min* report reaches us which states that a spokesman for the State Council has said there are only 120,000 rebel troops arrayed in Honan against 200,000 men of armies loyal to Nanking. Furthermore, it it stated, the Kuominchun now is in no position to make war, "being chiefly concerned with plotting to overthrow Sung Chi-yuan, Chairman of the Shensi provincial government and self-styled commander-in-chief of the Kuominchun." It is said that all the government troops have come into alignment and are now awaiting the general order for an offensive, which is soon to be issued by Chiang Kai-shek. The latter, incidentally, has decided not to go to the front at the present time, as was previously announced.

Through all the mirage of propaganda, rumors, unconfirmed reports and opportunists' fabrications, it is difficult, exceedingly so, to perceive the slim light of truth. It may be that the situation is as menacing as the foreign press seems pessimistically determined to regard it. It may be that Nanking, on the other hand, has every reason to continue to observe with confidence the developments of which only it has complete knowledge. It is, however, a curious thing to note that with approximately 400,000 soldiers apparently arrayed on the field of battle against each other in the comparatively available province of Honan, the public has little more real knowledge of what is happening than if this were the fourteenth century, when means of communication in use today were only the dreams of quiet singers.

There are still strong hopes in many quarters that war may be avoided. Yen Hsi-shan continues to remain aloof, yet if he were actively to join the government it is doubtful if the rebels could survive for more than a few major engagements. But Yen has always been the peaceful onlooker and it seems questionable that he will forsake that role even in this perilous moment. That both foreigners and Chinese in central and south China are unanimous in longing for a peaceful solution to the tangle is obvious. But if peace is impossible it is equally true that sentiment here is decidedly with Nanking. Whatever its faults, it is generally recognized that in the National Government lies the only real hope for progress and the building-up of a new China. Should Nanking fall before the northwest militarists, the cause of the revolution will have been lost—and no one can fail to recognize the tragedy which such an outcome would mean for China.

The most competent leaders of the country are at Nanking today. They are for the most part, modern, educated, far-seeing. The evils of the government they have founded are patent; its mistakes are equally well-known. But for this enlightened group of men, in whom all the hopes of a great race and nation have been placed, to see substituted a handful of grasping, ruthless, greedy warlords, without the faintest conception of what constitues a people's government, would be nothing short of a catastrophe. Should they succeed against Nanking, which seems extremely improbable, they could not hold their position. It would merely mean a repitition of the bloodshed and sacrifice of the past till they were ousted, finally, at some near date. If ever there was a time when every Chinese should voice a protest in horror against the thought of war it is now, for never has there been a more futile, hopeless, inhuman contest than that for which the present stage is set.

Industrial Forum

On October 4 at 20 Museum Road a group of foreigners and Chinese interested in industrial and labor problems gathered to hear the report of Thomas Tchou, Director of the Bureau of Labor of the Ministry of Labor, Commerce and Industry of the National Government, about the Labor Conference in Geneva, which he attended as a Chinese delegate. On October 22 at 5 p.m. the same group of people gathered again at 20 Museum Road to hear an address made by Mr. Henri Johannot, Industrial Secretary of the World's Alliance Y. M. C. A. at Geneva, on "The Human Factor in Industry". Mr. Johannot emphasized very much the problem of Child Labor and advocated cooperation between the concerned parties of industry as the only way of securing a solution. It is announced that Dr. Chen Ta, Professor of Sociology of Tsing Hua College, the foremost authority on Chinese labor conditions will speak on Chinese labor problems in the first part of November.

Local Americans Will Observe Navy Day

On Octobre 27, 1775, a special committee introduced the first bill to the Continental Congress for the construction of the first ships of the American Navy. It was also on October 27 that President Theodore Roosevelt was born. President Roosevelt, who died shortly after the Great War, while at the head of the nation, took a keen interest in the affairs of the navy. Because of these reasons October 27 was chosen as the Navy Day. This year October 27 falls on Sunday and the celebration and observance of the day is to be held the follow Monday, October 28. Plans are being promulgated by officials of the United States Navy in Shanghai, assisted by members of the General Frederick Townsend Ward Post of the American Legion, for an elaborate celebration of the day. On this day all war vessels of the United States hold "open house" and all Americans and their friends of other nationalities are invited to visit fighting vessels of Uncle Sam in this port.

Reception in Honor of Mr. Quezon

A joint reception in honor of Manuel Quezon, President of the Philippine Senate, and his party was given on October 19 at the Building of the Commission for the Reorganization of Shanghai Merchants Associations under the auspices of ten organizations. The speech of welcome was delived by Mr. Wong Hsiao-lai on behalf of the hosts. Mr. Wong pointed out in his speech that "in order to maintain the peace of the world all peoples should be placed on an equal footing." In response Mr. Quezon referred with much pride "to the valuable contributions made by the Chinese people to the cultural and commercial progress of the Philippine Island." He said, "It is a fact that Chinese blood flows in the views of leading Filipinos, and that it is only natural for Filipinos to feel at home when they come to China and mingle with the Chinese people." Dr. C. T. Wang was called upon for a few words at the end,

Stirling Fessenden Back in Shanghai

Mr. Stirling Fessenden, Director General of the International Settlement of Shanghai, returned on October 22 on board the s. s. *President Pierce* from home leave in the United States. It is understood that Mr. Fessenden while in Washington conferred with officials there on problems of the International Settlement.

THE INCARCERATED SOVIETS AT HARBIN

Left: Some of the Soviet Russian prisoners in the Chinese Sungbei concentration camp at Harbin, where 1200 are now being held, pending the settlement of the Sino-Soviet dispute over the Chinese Eastern Railway. Russia has charged that these prisoners are being poorly treated, that some of them have been executed. Chang Hsueh-liang has vigorously denied this and the German consul Stobbe has reported that they are not being mistreated.

Right: Another view of the prisoners in the Sungbei concentration camp.

Left: Prisoners are allowed to exercise in a large open courtyard, such as the one here shown.

Right: The Sungbei internment camp was previously a Chinese "boom" town located in the lowlands opposite Harbin. It failed to prosper, hence was abandoned by the Chinese authorities and was unoccupied when the Chinese decided to use it as a concentration camp for Russian Soviet laborers who were and still are interned.

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A Critique of the Red Cross Report On Famine in Changing China

BY J. S. BURGESS

(Professor of Sociology, Yenching University)

The report of the American Red Cross Commission, headed by Ernest P. Bicknell on the China Famine comes as a shock and a painful surprise to those familiar with conditions in China, not because the statements regarding the chaotic and desperate conditions in large areas of the country are untrue but because of the omission of so many essential facts, the misinterpretation of important data, the spirit of legalistic and wholly unsympathetic criticism which a Commission of a humanitarian organization shows in dealing with a nation in desperate need of help and of the erroneous general impression conveyed that there is no possibility of effective aid for Chinese famine sufferers by American help.

The following criticisms are based on the full summary of the Red Cross report printed in the *New York Times*, September 28, 1929.

We are told that as the result of "the abundant rainfall conditions in the principal famine areas are rapidly improving. This statement applies presumably to the provinces of Hopeh (formerly called Chihli) and Shantung. Those in charge of Famine Relief in China are familiar with this situation but predict a renewal of famine conditions in this area during the winter months. Many have been unable to avail themselves of the opportunity of planting for lack of seeds. The food supply of many others will be inadequate to last through the winter. Vast regions of the tremendous famine area have however had no rain. Desperate conditions prevail among millions in the provinces of Shensi and Kansu, in Western Honan, in half of the large district called Suiyuan and in large parts of Charhar.

The irony of this aspect of the report is only apparent in the light of the history of the efforts for over a year to induce the American Red Cross to cooperate in famine relief in China. The famine is presented as "over" in certain large areas and drought is clearly given as the cause of the famine, for the abundant rainfall is represented as abolishing famine in China. The fact that rain has come to help part of the famine sufferers is now given as one reason for not helping the additional milions still suffering in other regions!

Plans of Government Ignored

The depredations of War Lords in areas of China is truly pictured, but no clear understanding of the causes of these conditions is given and no sympathetic understanding of recent history makes clear the fact that these conditions are an inevitable phase in the birth of a great nation. The plans, character, achievements and hopeful prospects of the present Nationalist Government in China are practically ignored. Militarism in China today is a hold-over from the system inaugurated by Yuan Shih Kai and is a phase of the complete breakdown of the former political authority and the building up of a new Nationalist state. The government in Nanking today admittedly has the best trained modern minded group of men that China has. A cabinet of ten contains six who have degrees from American colleges. Constructive plans of industrial development, financial reorganization, labor legislation, public health reorganization, are being formulated and gradually put into practice as the provinces of China come increasingly under the actual as well as the nominal control of the Nanking government. The best expert foreign advice is being sought, as is evidenced by the presence of Dr. Kemmerer, world famous "money doctor", and his able Commission now engaged in the financial reorganization of the country. The new government has perhaps the most difficult task of any government of the world, the greatest of which is the problem of the disbandment of some two million men that are now under arms. It is setting itself to no less a task than the re-education politically, economically and socially of one-fourth of the human race. The task is huge and progress slow.

In spite of these difficulties and of the instability of its own authority, this government is taking an active interest in famine relief. Money has been deducted from the salary of every government official for famine relief, famine bonds have been issued, and famine sur-taxes charged. Reliable authorities estimate that over $60,000,000.00 Chinese currency ($30,000,000.00 American currency) have been raised by Chinese governmental and private sources for the present famine. The fact that part of this vast sum of money has been misappropriated by warring military leaders, with their hundreds of thousands of unpaid troops, is not surprising. By far the greater part of the money has gone to its proper destination.

Work of the C. I. F. R. C.

The fact that "conditions do not present a situation which can adequately be dealt with by a foreign emergency relief agency" is given as a reason for America's greatest relief agency to do nothing. The vastness of the problem and the difficulties involved undoubtedly make it impossible for any agency "adequately" to give relief. The work of the International Famine Relief Commission, however, shows clearly that much can be done both in giving effective relief and also demonstrating to native organizations how they can more effectively make use of their own funds. Of the meager sum sent out by the China Famine Relief from America, $1,240,000.00 Chinese currency ($620,000.00 American currency) has been spent. Relief has been afforded to hundreds of thousands at the average cost of $1.20 Chinese currency (60 cents American currency) per month per person. Themoney has been used in giving seed grain, direct free relief, labor relief, and the selling of grain at a reduced price.

The greatest service of American funds, the demonstration on a large scale of effective relief measures, is completely ignored. It is also assumed that the giving of American funds brings about the lessening of effort on the part of Chinese to help themselves. Chinese psychology, however, brings about just the opposite result, as any American social worker in China can testify. This is particularly true in the present day Nationalist China. In Peping the initiation of properly run orphanages and of supervised outdoor relief had the actual effect of improving the methods of a large number of Chinese agencies, and of increasing the interest on the part of the Chinese in effective relief work. The present Nationalist government, jealous for the good name of China, can be counted on to do everything in its power to match any efforts put forth by foreign agencies and to profit by the demonstration made by the effective expenditure of foreign funds. The giving at this time of large sums for relief in China should be looked upon as a strategic educational measure which in itself will not adequately take care of all famine conditions but will be a means of redirecting native energies, and of setting in motion movements destined eventually to improve these conditions.

Blow to Other Relief Agencies

The constant dwelling upon the disorganization of Chinese political and military life and the misapporopriation of native famine funds in this report, coupled with the false and damaging newspaper reports of last spring regarding the misdirection of foreign relief funds (later retracted) is sure to give a terrific blow to all agencies in this country seeking to help famine conditions in China.

The entire history of the International Famine Relief Commission's work and of the expenditure of the present China Famine Fund's money gives, however, only one reliable instance of the misdirection of foreign money sent to China for famine relief. In one area $113.00 worth of grain was "stolen" by starving Chinese, who raided one of the famine offices. The Famine Relief Commission has, with this exception a clear record of not only effective direct relief but of the expenditure of money for constructive famine prevention, including the establishment of hundreds of rural credit banks, the building of hundreds of miles of new roads by famine lobor, and extensive irrigation projects carried out by the work of the famine sufferers which make prssible agricultural production, affording food for hundreds of thousands.

The population problem in China is dealt with in a summary and dogmatic manner which makes one wonder how it was possible for scientific students of one of the most complicated social problems in the world to pass such sweeping generalizations and to ignore obvious forces working for the reduction of the increase in Chinese population. We are told that "China's population will be double its present total by the end of this century, unless the normal increase is checked by famines, epidemics and wars". We might suggest that a more painless method might be advocated by the American Red Cross-a campaign for the poisening of a few millions of the economically more unfortunate of the population.

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Progress of Local Self-Government

The Review is fortunate to be able to present in the following article, the first English translation of the Regulations Governing the Organization of Hsien, which were promulgated some time ago by the government. On October 10, the National Independence Day, these laws were formally announced as effective and the machinery of semi-autonomous Hsien or local government began to function. It is an interesting experiment, entirely new in many ways, yet based on the traditional self-government principle which has for long obtained, even in the days of the monarchy. The explanation of the terms Hsien, and Chu, and the smaller divisions such as Hsiang, Sheng, Hu, Ling and Lu, are clarified in the following treatise.—Ed.

BY C. Y. H.

A most healthy sign, during the present period of political tutelage, may be found in the endeavor on the part of Nationalists to develop a system of local self-government in order to enable the citizens to exercise their political powers, i. e., suffrage, initiative, referendum and recall. It is generally admitted that no efficient civil government would be possible unless and until the people become aware of their own responsibility in bringing about better government and realize how to exercise their political powers.

The Organic Law governing the organization of central government on the basis of the "quintuple-power" system was promulgated over a year ago, and the National Government was reorganized accordingly on October 10, 1928. The placing of the government under the auspices of the Kuomintang during the political tutelage period should be considered merely as a temporary measure. The Nationalist Revolution would fail in its mission should the people remain inarticulate and the government be dictated by the minority. During the Third National Congress of the Kuomintang, held in Nanking March last, the political tutelage period was limited to six years and various plans were contemplated looking to the early realization of the principle of popular government.

"Unit" of Local Self-government

It was also decided that the "Hsien" (or "District") should be the "unit of local self-government." As a first step towards training the people in the exercise of their political powers, the citizens in the various "Hsien" of all provinces in the country have been urged to play their part in the local self-government movement.

The "Hsien" unit has further been divided into a number of "Chu" (or "Regions"). The "Chu" consists of a number of "Hsiang" (or "Towns") and or "Cheng" (or "Marts"), which, in turn, are composed of at least one hundred "Hu" (or "Families" or "Houses") each. Five "Hu" form a "Ling" (or "Neighborhood") and five "Ling" constitute a "Lu" (or "Street"). The elaborate system of these small divisions is designed to facilitate the work of local self-government.

A census of population in each "Hsien" is being compiled and the demarcation of the minor divisions is now under way. In provinces such as Kiangsu, Chekiang, Kwangtung, Kwangsi and Shansi, considerable progress has already been made.

The Legislative Yuan and the Ministry of the Interior, of the National Government, have co-operated with each other in the preparation of a law governing the self-government of "Hsien" units. On June 5, 1929, a set of regulations governing the organization of "Hsien" was promulgated. These regulations went into force beginning October 10, 1929 by virtue of a Mandate issued by the State Council of the National Government.

The regulations governing the organization of "Hsien" as well as the functions of Hsien government and the organization and functions of lesser organs are as follows:—

Chapter I. General Principles

Article 1: The present limits of the Hsien shall remain as the boundaries of the Hsien units..

Article 2: The abolition of any Hsien or changes in Hsien boundaries shall be reported by the Provincial Government of the Ministry of the Interior, which in turn, shall refer the matter, through the Executive Yuan, to the State Council for approval.

Article 3: In each Hsien shall be established a Hsien Government which, under the direction and supervision of the Provincial Government, shall handle all administrative duties of the district and exercise supervision over the local self-government movement.

Article 4: Hsien Governments shall be classed in three grades, to be decided upon the basis of area, administrative duties, population and revenue, by the Provincial Government, subject to the approval of the State Council, through the Ministry of the Interior and the Executive Yuan.

Article 5: Hsien Governments may issue orders and compile individual Hsien codes not in contravention of the Laws and Orders of the Central and Provincial Governments.

Article 6: Each Hsien shall be divided into a number of Chu (or Regions) according to population and local conditions. Unless there are local customs, territorial limitations and other special circumstamces, a Chu shall consist of from twenty to fifty Hsiang (Towns) or Cheng (Marts).

Article 7: The Hsiang of a Hsien shall be a village of over one hundred Hu (Families or Houses), and villages of less than one hundred Hu shall combine together to form a Hsiang. The Cheng shall be a trade mart of over one hundred Hu, and trade marts of less than one hundred Hu shall combine with Hsiang. In regions where there are local customs, territorial limitations or other special circumstances, villages and trade marts of less than one hundred Hu each may also form a Hsiang or Cheng.

Article 8: The demarcation of Chu, Hsiang or Cheng limits and changes thereof shall be reported by the Hsien Government to the Provincial Government for approval. A report shall also be made by the Provincial Government to the Ministry of the Interior for its records.

Article 9: A Chu, or Hsiang, or Cheng, may compile rules of self-government not in contravention of the Laws, Orders and Regulations of the Central, Provincial and Hsien Governments.

Article. 10: In a Hsiang or Cheng, twenty-five Hu form a "Lu" (Street) and five Hu constitute a "Ling" (Neighborhood). In any particular locality where there are territorial or other special circumstances the Hsien Government may designate Lu or Ling even if the numbers of Hu are not adequate.

Chapter II. The Hsien Government

Article 11: The Hsien Government shall have a Magistrate, to be selected and appointed by the Provincial Government from among two to three candidates recommended by the Department of Civil Affairs. The Magistrate shall exercise supervision over all subordinate organs and officers in his district. Rules concerning the qualifications of a Magistrate shall be drawn up separately. The term of office of a Magistrate shall be limited to three years, but in the case that he achieves special merits during his incumbency, his term may be extended.

Article 12: In any district wherein the self-government movement receives the sanction of the Central Government as having complied with Clause 8 of the Fundamentals of National Reconstruction, the Magistrate may be elected by vote of the citizens.

Article 13: The Hsien Government shall have a Secretary and shall establish, according to the volume of its work, from one to two Divisions which shall have a Chief and a staff of from two to four each. The numbers of Divisions and employees shall be decided and a report made to the Ministry

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The Problem of Opium and Its Remedies

BY HSU MO

This is the first of a series of articles which will appear in the Review, dealing with the opium and narcotic evil in China and the Far East. Prepared for the National Anti-Opium Association of China, these frank discussions by authorities on their subjects are enlightening expositions of the onerous tasks facing those who would secure the eradication of the most deep-seated, the most poisonous influence which today is weakening the stamina of the great Eastern races. The writer of this article, Mr. Hsu Mo, who has achieved prominence in his office as Chief of the Asiatic Affairs Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, points out that until extrality now enjoyed by the major powers in China is abolished, his country's effort at removing the stain of opium from the nation cannot succeed.—Ed.

It is common knowledge that ever since its introduction in the early part of last century, opium has become a great curse to China. It has caused the physical and moral ruin of a large number of her citizens and sapped the vitality of the nation.

The Chinese Government under the Manchu regime, however, realized from the very beginning the seriousness of the situation and made persistent efforts to stamp out this evil. As early as 1796 the first prohibitory edict was issued and four years later the importation of foreign opium was strictly forbidden. But soon followed those events with their most painful associations, events which, as they are still fresh in the memory of the readers, it is unnecessary to recapitulate. Nevertheless, to the Herculean task of combating the evil of opium the Chinese Government continued to address itself. In 1906 a vigorous campaign was started and, to the astonishment of foreign observers who always predicted the failure of the undertaking, the Chinese Government achieved within a short period of time a complete success which was regarded by those very foreign observers as nothing short of a miracle.

At about the same time, certain countries, alarmed at the growth of the evil of opium, which has become a menace to civilisation, began to realize the necessity of taking effective action in regard to this problem. As a result, the Hague Opium Conference was convened on December 1, 1911 and an International Opium Resolution was adopted on January 23, 1912. The purpose of the resolution, it may be recalled, is the gradual suppression of the abuse not only of opium, but of morphine and cocaine, as also of the drugs prepared or derived from these substances which give rise or might give rise to similar abuses. This resolution contains a special and important section—Chapter IV—dealing with the problem of opium and narcotic drugs as affected by the extraterritorial privileges of certain Powers within China. Article 14 of this chapter provides that the Chinese Government agreed to promulgate pharmacy laws for its subjects, regulating the sale and distribution of narcotic drugs and to communicate these laws to the Diplomatic Representatives of the Powers at Peking and that the Treaty Powers, upon their part, undertake to examine these laws, thus communicated to them, and, if found acceptable, to apply them to their own nationals residing in China. But, although on August 2, 1924, the Chinese Government submitted to the Opium Advisory Committee of the League a copy of the "Provisional Regulations for the Registration of Chinese and Foreign Pharmacies", it failed to receive cooperation upon the part of the other Powers as regards the action required to be taken under the Article referred to above. And in spite of the proposals made by the Chinese Delegate to the second Geneva Opium Conference for remedying the deplorable situation, no substantial results were achieved by that Conference and the important provisions contained in Chapter IV of the Hague Opium Resolution remain to this day unfulfilled.

Increasing Seriousness of Situation

On the other hand, according to the statistics furnished to the League of Nations, the situation has become worse every year. With regard to prepared opium it is shown that in Dutch East Indies it rose from 55.185 kilos in 1926 to 59.103 kilos in 1927; in Hongkong, from 7.379 kilos to 11.068; in Macao, from 5,736 kilos to 10.129 kilos, which is an increase of nearly 100%. It is also revealed that the taxes on opium from 21.4% of the total revenue in the State of Trengganu, of 21.20% in North Borneo, of more than 30% in Indo-China, and of 34% in the Straits Settlements.

In an article on "The Problem of Manufactured Stupefiers and the Work of the League of Nations", published in the Gazette of Lausanne on the 7th September, 1928, Mr. Michel Llais says. "The League has undoubtedly been guided by the principles laid down in the Convention signed in 1925..... ...But we note an increase of 30 to 50% of manufactured morphine between 1921 and 1926 throughout the world, Statistics show a particularly rapid increase since 1925, the year when a respectable number of states agreed upon the adoption of new measures. In France, for instance, the production of morphine rose from 270 in 1921 to 322 kilos in 1924 and reached the figure of 2.000 kilos in 1926."

It will be seen from the foregoing that there is at present not only no progress in the campaign for the suppression of all the pernicious drugs mentioned in the Preamble of the Hague Convention, but a retrograde movement is noticeable in many places under the jurisdiction of the governments of European countries.

What is the explanation of this state of things? What are the obstacles that stand in the way of the carrying out of the provisions that the Hague Convention adopted? The key to these questions, it seems to the present writer, lies in the reluctance of the governments concerned to effect a fundamental change in their financial policy and their refusal to recognize the best interests of humanity and the welfare of other races. It is well known that the governments of certain countries, acting contrary to the recognized principles of public finance, derive their revenue from taxes on raw and prepared opium as well as on morphine and other salts, thus encouraging the consumption of these pernicious drugs which are so fatal to their victims. But if we wonder why such governments, otherwise enlightened and civilized, should adopt such an apparently suicidal policy, we find that the people who become easy prey to these drugs belong to races other than their own. It is thus clear that such a policy, applied as it is by such governments to their colonies, possessions and settlements, does not effect their own citizens or subjects and is calculated in a very refined and subtle way to relieve the world of that portion of humanity which seems to be superflous in their eyes.

Close Connection With Extraterritoriality

With regard to the bearing of this question on China, the greatest obstacle to its solution is its close relation to the exercise of extraterritorial privileges still enjoyed by certain Powers in China. As has been shown by the Chinese Delegates to the Conferences held in Geneva, the Chinese Government, in spite of its earnest endeavor to fulfill the provisions of Chapter IV of the Hague Convention, failed to receive the necessary cooperation on the part of the extraterritorial Powers with the result that as one foreign writer says, "The foreign settlements become favorite rendezvous of opium addicts and the vantage-ground from which crafty smugglers, both foreign and native, make inroads into the interior of China."

Such being the causes of the continued existence of this pernicious evil, the remedy naturally consists in the removal of these causes. A radical change in the financial policy is of course the first thing to be done by the governments concerned and a clear recognition should also be given of the inherent rights and welfare of other races. But with regard to the problem of opium in China, its fundamental solution lies in the immediate relinquishment by the Powers of extraterritorial privileges, among the abuses of which is the reluctance of these extraterritorial Powers to deal with the evil of opium in a drastic way, thus hampering the Chinese Government in its efforts to rid the country of the curse. The present writer is therefore led to the conclusion that while it is imperative for the Powers concerned to limit the production and consumption of opium and its derivative to medical and scientific needs by enacting strict laws and regulations, it is only when extraterritoriality in this country has been completely abolished that the problem of opium in China will receive its fundamental solution.

Extent and Effects of Industralization in China

At the request of the Institute of Pacific Relations, Dr. Franklin Ho and Dr. H. D. Fong, Directors of the Nankai University Committee on Social and Economic Research have written an article on the "Extent and Effects of Industrialization in China", which has been published in pamphlet form. The article is composed of statistics obtained from different institutions and individuals about the condition of industry in China. "The uneven character of the statistics quoted is chiefly due to the lack of better data in a land where social and economic research of a statistical nature has until recently been a novelty." Though the figures are quite well known to the public, no doubt, this compilation serves to clarify them. Moreover, it demonstrates the vital importance of industrial and labor problems in this country.

The Revision of the Sino-Japanese Commercial Treaty

BY MORIYOSHI TABA

(Reprinted from The Japan Times)

In 1928 China succeeded in concluding treaties with the twelve Powers respectively inclusive of the United States, Great Britain and France regarding the Customs tariff autonomy. Summarily reviewing the specific features characteristic of these treaties are analized as follows:

(1) The Powers concerned recognized without exception the principle of national tariff autonomy of China subject to the condition that the Powers enjoy the most favoured nation treatment. Article I of the Sino-American Treaty reads:

"All provisions which appear in treaties hitherto and in force between the United States of America and China relating to rates of duty on imports and exports of merchandise, drawbacks, transit dues and tonnage dues in China shall be annulled and become inoperative, and the principle of complete national tariff shall apply, subject, however, to the condition that each of the High Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the territories of the other with respect to the above specified and any related matters treatment in no way discriminatory as compared with the treatment accorded to any other country."

(2) The natural corollary, therefore, is that should any Power enjoy some privileges, all the Powers concerned should come to enjoy the same, the most favoured nation treatment being applied.

(3) The five Powers, namely, Belgium, Italy, Denmark, Spain and Portugal agreed respectively to abrogate extraterritoriality in China. Article II of the Sino-Italian Treaty provides:

"The nationals of each of the High Contracting Parties shall be subject, in the territory of the other Party, to the laws and jurisdiction of the law courts of that Party, to which they shall have free and easy access for the enforcement and defence of their rights."

(4) China agreed to abolish likin, native Customs duties, etc. Annex III of the Sino-British Treaty provides "to abolish likin, native Customs dues, coast-trade duties and all other taxes on imported goods whatever levied in transit or on arrival at destination, further assuring that "goods having once paid import duty to the Maritime Customs in accordance with the rates imposed in the new or any subsequent national tariff will be freed as soon as possible from any levies of the nature specified in the above-mentioned proclamation."

(5) Uniformity of the Customs tariff on all land and sea frontiers of China. In Annex IV of the Sino-British Treaty it is agreed "to apply the new Customs tariff uniformly on all land and sea frontiers of China and that, as from the date of the coming into force of the new tariff, the preferential rates at present levied on goods imported or exported by land frontier will accordingly be abolished."

The specific features of the present Chinese Customs tariff are analized as follows:

(1) Articles: 12 groups of 78 articies.
(2) Tariff rates: 7½%—27½%.
(3) Average tariff rates: 12½%.
(4) Tariff rates for articles not otherwise record: 12½%.
(5) Duration: About one year beginning from February 1, 1928.

In consideration of the fact that Japan is the only country among the Powers concerned that does not yet recognize the tariff autonomy of China, making the latter country unable to establish her tariff sovereignty owing to the most favoured national treatment accorded to all other countries, and in anticipation of the opening of the Sino-Japanese Conference to be held shortly to revise the old Commercial Treaty, a very careful attention is now focused on the new treaty revision question by the Japanese and Chinese as well as foreigners at large.

Although the Sino-Japanese Note exchanged during January this year between the plenipotentiaries of both countries, regarding the Chinese tariff autonomy, is not yet made public, it seems quite clear that Japan recognized the present Chinese conventional tariff enforced beginning from February 1 of the current year, notwithstanding that she reserved to herself the recognition of the complete tariff autonomy of China.

Now the most outstanding features that are expected to be discussed at the forthcoming Sino-Japanese Conference regarding the conclusion of the new Commercial Treaty will be (1) the recognition of China's Customs tariff autonomy; (2) the land frontier tariff question; (3) the inland and coastwise navigation; and (4) the abolition of extraterritoriality.

Japan and Reciprocal Tariff

As to the new national tariff now in force, China is contending that it is the national tariff, one hundred percent complete, automatically established and enforced as a result of the restoration of tariff autonomy while on the part of the Powers concerned, they regard it as the conventional tariff based on the seven-grade tariff agreed upon at the Peking Tariff Conference, which is by no means a complete national tariff based on the principle of tariff autonomy. However, under the circumstances, the indication is that even the most die-hard Power can hardly refuse the enforcement of the complete national tariff autonomy by China in principle as well as in practice, if China is not so reckless as to put the cart before the horse in its enforcement.

On the part of Japan, we are well convinced that she will be quite willing to recognize the autonomy of her struggling neighbor, reflecting upon her own bitter experiences in the past, although Japan seems to be prepared to accept the Chinese legitimate aspirations on condition that China should establish a reciprocal tariff with the former. This proposal on the part of Japan will ever be considered unreasonable and will be acceptable to China in view of the Sino-Japanese economic relations and the Chinese acceptance of the French proposal regarding the similar case specified in the Sino-French Treaty of 1928. If the reciprocal conventional tariff is established amicably on an equal standing, it will certainly serve to effect greatly the principle of "give and take."

Now it will be interesting to analize the articles, both imports and exports, that may be most likely to come within the scope of reciprocity.

Exports to China (inc. Kwantungchow) from Japan

(Unit: Y. 1,000)

	1928	1927	1926
Cotton tissues....	173,570	136,343	195,655
Silk tissues.....	?,769	2,115	2,600
Refined Sugar....	35,330	27,078	33,241
Paper.....	19,730	14,473	14,629
Iron mauufactures	5 937	5,072	6,432
Sea Products.....	7,392	9,152	13,424
Potteries.....	3,544	2,785	3,614
Cement.....	550	731	1,397
Hats and caps....	2,250	2,059	3,073
Total.....	254,072	199,808	274,065

Exports to Japan from China

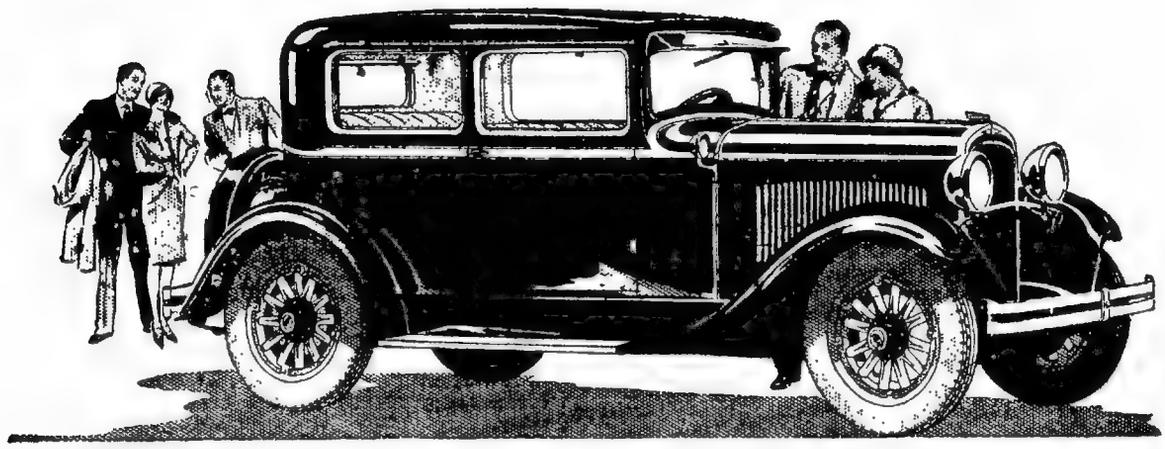
(Unit: Y. 1,000)

	1927	1926	1925
Cotton yarn, grey..	1,296	331	205
Raw silk.....	1,426	1,047	1,158
Silk products.....	77	179	290
Fresh Eggs.....	4,240	4,842	4,463
Beef, Mutton, Pork etc.	3,761	2,817	1,968
Total	10,800	9,216	8,084

In the above tables we can see the great divergency in the number and value of articles imported into China from Japan and vice versa. At first sight we admit that Japan's imports from China and China's imports from Japan are remarkably unbalanced, and this will be attributed to the fact that Japan's imports from China mostly consist of farm products and other raw materials which are free of import duties in Japan while China's imports from Japan consist to the greatest extent of duty-paying industrial goods.

However, because of this very fact, we have every reason to contend that the establishment of the reciprocal conventional tariff will be amply justified in consideration that the above-mentioned articles, exports and imports of both countries are ill spread for the existence of the great mass of both peoples. Technically speaking, there will be much room for discussion on the most feasible arrangement of these articles to meet the actual requirements of the nationals, which will require the fair and open-hearted negotiations of the plenipotentiaries of both nations.

World-wide favor



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In this connection, it should be pointed out inter alia that (1) the reciprocal tariff should be applied to the minimum articles which are indispensable necessities of daily life of both peoples; (2) the tariff rates for the reciprocal articles should remain as they are at present (2) China's export duty on cotton yarn, silk goods and foodstuffs mentioned above should be abolished or modified; (4) Japan's import duty on these articles imported from China should be abolished or modified; and (5) the time-limit of the reciprocal convention should be as long as possible with the mutual understanding.

Land Frontier Tariff

Great Britain agreed in the 1928 treaty to apply the new Customs tariff uniformity on all land and sea frontiers of China from the date of the coming into force of the new tariff abolishing the preferential rates levied on imports and exports through the Burma-China frontiers and France recognized the uniformity of tariff at the land and maritime frontiers, agreeing the reductions of duties on imports and exports at the Indo-China frontiers shall cease to be applied beginning from March 31, 1929, and although the Sino-Russian frontiers question is now set aside for the time being due to the political complications of the two countries, the land frontier tariff agreements mentioned above will not be operative, so long as Japan insists upon the maintenance of the preferential rates now in force at the Korean frontiers. However, for Japan, it will not only be impolitic but impossible to maintain the present system against the Washington agreement. Therefore, the best way that is most advisable to both countries is to establish a reciprocal conventional tariff applied only to a certain specific articles such as foodstuffs governing the Korea-Manchurian frontiers in consideration of the close economic relations between these two regions.

The situation of imports and exports of foodstuffs through the Korean frontiers by railway during 1928 is analized as follows:

Korea's Imports from Manchuria

(Unit: Y 1,000)

German millet	24,159
Bean	4,045
Kaoliang	513
Buckwheat	724
Millet	614
Sesame	700
Total	30,755

Korea's Exports to Manchuria

(Unit: Y 1,000)

Refined sugar	2,894
Sea products	859
Apples	510
Total	4,263

Inland and Coastwise Navigation

The retrocession programme of the inland and coastwise navigation privilleges now enjoyed by the foreigners stands out most conspicuously in the Nationalist schemes, and it will be only too natural that the Chinese aspire for the recovery of their lost rights. The Nationalists criticize that the foreign navigation in the Chinese inland waters is the very root of the foreign economic penetration and, accordingly, the foreign rights have to be nullified.

We never hesitate to admit the reasonable contention of the Chinese, but the question is whether or not China can do well at this juncture without the foreign navigation. In this respect we greatly fear if China can thrive well ill-equipped with the inadequate fleet of vessels of her own, should the foreign merchantmen which are serving, considerably to facilitate scanty communications of China withdraw at once from the Chinese waters. It is quite evident that the possible paralysis of China's communications will lead to an economic paralysis. prejudicing the trade relations between China and foreign countries. This is suicidal.

In support of our arguments, we shall point out the present situation of the Chinese navigation as contrasted with the foreign service in the Chinese waters. At present there are totally about 545,000 tons of steamers, Chinese and foreign, engaged in the coastwise and inland water navigation. Of these there are about 372,000, tons engaged in the coastwise navigation, consisting of 137,000 tons of the Japanese, 125,000 of the British and others and 110,000 of the Ghinese, while about 173,000 tons are engaged in the inland navigation, consisting of the Japanese 48,000 tons, the British and others 88,000 tons and the Chinese 47,000 tons respectively.

Under such circumstances, it is utterly out of the question to withdraw the foreign vessels without damaging communications of China, and, accordingly, China is now in such a precarious position as to scheme some measures to meet the actual requirements with her ultimate object far ahead.

It is believed, in this connection, that the Japanese program that is most likely to be proposed to meet the situation consists of the two alternatives: (1) To accord to the Chinese vessels the rights to the inland and coastwise navigation in Japan in pursuance of the principle of reciprocity; and (2) To continue the navigation of the Japanese vessels in the Chinese waters on condition that the Japanese pay the due compensation as the license fee to the Chinese.

Of these two plans, the second seems to be the most feasible under the present circumstances, since the Chinese will certaily raise outcries against the first plan, contending that the first plan will give China only an empty name and no substantial advantages, in view of the fact that China is virtually so poor in her navigation facilities that she will be unable to afford to send her vessels to the Japanese coasts. This is not reciprocal. Furthermore, on the part of Japan, she will not accept the plan, since she will be obliged to accord to the other Powers the most favored nation treatment, should she accord the same to China.

Abolition of Extraterritoriality

The last question, but not the least, is the abolition of the exterritorial system in China. Judging from the recent attitude of the Powers towards China, there seems to be still a great gap between the foreign requirements and the Chinese aspirations, despite the Chinese declaration that China is prepared to abolish the system beginning from January 1, 1930. Further, to the disadvantage of the Chinese, rumors are now afloat in foreign circles that the question should be treated independently of the revison of the Commercial Treaty.

As to the attitude of Japan, optimistic opinions seem to be gaining ground to the effect that Japan should treat the question independently of the foreign Powers regardless of divergent opinions of the Powers, taking into consideration the special position of the Japanese interests in China, especially in Manchuria. Although it may be still premature to accept the total and unconditional relinquishment of the system all over the continent, Japan, according to some influential circles, should adopt from geographical viewpoints the partial and gradual abolitiom, beginning with Manchuria for the time being.

However, the Japanese insist on the safe residence and commercial transactions of the Japanese in the interior regions together with the right to the land-lease in Manchuria in return for the abolition of the system, while on the part of the Chinese, they seem to insist on the recovery of the Kwantung Leased Territory and the South Manchuria Railway in return for the complete "open door" of the interior of Manchuria. If so, there will certainly be a tug of war.

Anti-Japanese Boycott Prevention Clause

When the National Government promulgated in April thie year a decree providing the Rights of Man, it is quits ridiculous that some Chinese jingoists and vernacular papers suggested that the decree should not be applied to the pending cases resulting from the anti-Japanese boycott. Nothing can be more absurd than such a sophistry as to discriminate persons, judicial cases and nationalities in the eyes of the same law, insisting that the law can be applied to some case and it cannot be applied another case, in spite of the overt expression to protect man's person, liberty and property from illegal acts. Such a contention will only serve to play into the hands of the foreign die-hards who are against the abolition of the extraterritorial system.

Under such a state of things in China, it can hardly be expected of the Chinese to secure the protection of the foreign life and property, and much less the advancement of the trade relations. Accordingly, it may be quite necessary that Japan insists on the insertion in some form or another of a paragraph regarding the prevention of anti-Japanese boycott movement in the new Commercial Treaty so that both Japanese and Chinese merchants can be protected from all sorts of illegal acts, individual or corporate, in time of emergencies,—the anti-Japanese boycott fever.

In conclusion, if we are allowed to touch on the export ban on Chinese rice, we have to emphasize that it is highly advisable for the Chinese Authorities to lift the ban, since the prohibition not only discourages the development of agriculture, leading to the inevitable high cost of living, but hampers considerably the free movemnt of the commodity to foreign countries where it is heavily demanded.

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Soviet "Abuse of Power" on the C. E. R.

This article was prepared at the Review's request by a Chinese high official of the Chinese Eastern Railway. We asked him: "Did the Soviet officials of the railway in your opinion, abuse their authority, in violation of the 1924 agreement? If so, in what way was this done? Please be specific." Following is his answer, which may be taken as the official attitude toward the present dispute. It is interesting because it shows along what lines China will probably attempt to justify her stand with Soviet Russia in the coming negotiations, and on what basis China seeks to establish the necessity of maintaining the present manager, a Chinese, in office.—Ed.

The agreements on the Chinese Eastern Railway signed by U.S.S.R. and China on May 31 in Peking, and on September 20, 1924 in Mukden were based on the following principles:

1. The sovereign rights of China are recognised without limitations and no political activity is allowed on the Railway.
2. The Railway is considered a purely commercial enterprise.
3. Both parties are prohibited to conduct propaganda.
4. The balance of rights and interests on the railway is mutually guaranteed.

These were the four principles which formed the basis of the agreements on the joint management of the Railway.

Two years of the joint administration of the railway however have proved that not one of these conditions was observed by the Soviet side.

From the very beginning the Soviet side has paid the most serious attention to the staff personnel of the Chinese Eastern Railway. The majority of the railway employees were former subjects of the Russian Government, loyal and experienced people. They were sovietised by way of energetical changes from a political and not business point of view. The employees, who were not politically agreeable to the Soviet, were discharged and their places were given to new people sent out from Soviet Russia. The most responsible posts were given to communists.

Professional Union Becomes Political

In this way the commanding posts of the railway gradually passed in the hands of people who served on the Chinese Eastern Railway and at the same time realised the policy of the communistic party. The Professional Union of employees and workmen of the Chinese Eastern Railway, which existed before as an usual organ of protecting the employees interests has been changed in the time of the joint administration to a powerful political organization, working under the direction of the communist party.

The Soviet administration having on one side many responsible communistic workers and on the other a powerful political organization the professional union was able therefore to use the Chinese Eastern Railway as a case for political work on the Far East.

In this way the principle of prohibiting political activity on the Railway has been ignored.

The Sovietization of the railway has led to many unnecessary (from the point of view of financial policy) expenses, needed by the Soviet for realising its political aims.

All Soviet enterprises and employees received all sorts of allowances in order to help the political work of the party, which acted against the railway interests. In 1927 the management spent 62% of gross profit on the expenses for the working of the railway (while in the year 1926 only 44% were spent). The general management expenses of the railway, that is to say expenses which did not depend on the traffic, reached the sum of 10,000,000 rubles in the year 1928 (in 1916 they were 4,000,000).

In this way the principle by which the railway was considered a commercial enterprise was also violated.

The Soviet side used the staff personnel in political purposes, the economical possibilites of the railway were also used in this way. The final purpose of all this was the political activity in the Far East and particularly communistic propaganda in China. The raid of the Soviet General Consulate in Harbin has given irrefutable proofs of this.

In this way the Soviet side of the railway management has openly acted against the principle of the prohibiting the political propaganda.

How could the Soviet side maintain its independent policy? The chief reason for this was that the Manager of the railway was a Soviet citizen according to the agreement of the year 1924.

According to this agreement the highest organ of the railway, the board of Directors consisted of ten members, five Chinese and five Soviet. The Board of Directors had the railway and the Manager was subordinated to the board. It seemed that the Chinese side of the board of Directors had the possibility to use its rights and to regular the activity of the Manager. But it was only in theory so. In fact the Chinese side of the Board of Directors had to face the fact that according to the same agreement every decision of the board is realized only after the signature of at least 6 members of the board. In this way every question must be agreed to by both sides of the board of Directors. That is why every time the Chinese side made some proposition, wanting to limit the Manager's rights, the Soviet side did not agree with this proposition and it was therefore impossible to decide it by all the board.

Extraordinary Power for Manager

In this way by silent agreement of the Soviet side the Manager continued to use his practically unlimited right for the use of Soviet policy. These rights were very large, by the old agreement of the Chinese Eastern Railway. In giving the post of Manager to a very trusted and authoritive person who had full power to rule the railway, which was situated very far from the Board of Directors in St Petersburg, Imperial Russia has acted with great discernment. The Manager had to have extraordinary power.

This fact has been taken into consideration on concluding the agreement of 1924. There is a clause in which mentioned that the board of Directors must revise the old regulations and define the rights of the Manager and his Chinese aid as soon as possible. This clause however has not been realized. The Soviet side has refused many requests of the Chinese members of the Board of Directors to limit the rights of the Soviet Manager and enlarge on the other side the rights of the Chinese Vice-Manager. This question has not been solved for the last few years. No practical agreement has been reached in the cardinal question about the rights of the Management of the Railway and the so-called joint management existed only on paper.

There was one more clause in the agreement which protected the rights of the Chinese side in regard to the personnel. According to this clause the posts of railway employees of different ranks were to be equally divided between Chinese and Soviet citizens. This has not however been realized. The Soviet side never answered with a categorical refusal but in practise using the rights of the Manager it tried to hinder this measure in every way. For the last five years the Chinese side had not received one responsible department of the railway. The Tracting, Traffic, Accounting and Commercial Departments on which all the work of the railway depended were left under Soviet Mangemeut. The Chinese side has received only one important department: the Track Department. The Chinese have also received only four of the secondary Departments.

30% of Employees Chinese

In January 1, 1929 the Chinese had only 30% of the number of 12,000 of all the employees of the railway not counting the day labor (coolies). The Chinese side included not only Chinese citizens of Chinese birth but also Russians having taken Chinese passports. The 70% of the Soviet posts included almost all the responsible posts of the railway-chiefs of sections, districts, stations etc. *In this way against the sense and spirit of the agreement the balance of rights and interests on the railway has not been realised.* All the above shows that the experiment of joint Management on the basis of the agreement of 1924 proved that Soviet Russia had completely ignored these agreements to the detriment of Chinese interests. All the principles which protected Chinese interests were violated. The railway was used for political purposes, there was active communistic propaganda, the rights were usurped by the Soviet side etc.

All these facts emphasize that not only were the agreement violated but the safety of the region and the country was in danger. China had often asked the Soviet during all these years to regulate the pending questions. Her request however had no results. The decision of the question has been delayed. It was impossible to foresee the end of negotiations. Only this spring the Chinese side twice proposed that the board of Directors regulate all the questions on the basis of the 1924 agreement. The last proposal was made in April and the Chinese side consented then to make a maximum of concessions.

(Continued on page 317)

Sun-Maid Raisins

Nature's Sweetmeat

50-377

Judicial Reform During the Period of Political Tutelage

"There does not exist in China today a system of Independent Chinese courts free from extraneous influence," read the American note in reply to China's request for the abolition of extrality, "which is capable of doing justice between Chinese and foreign litigants." The answer to this contention of the American State Department is set forth in the following interesting article by Mr. Meng, which tells of the reforms which have been and are being instituted by the Judicial Yuan of the National Government. More than 230 new courts have been established in China since the foundation of the National Government, points out this writer. Sweeping improvements, expansions, reforms and modernizations already have been instituted; others are planned, which, when carried out, will bring China's judiciary on a par with and perhaps above those in many western countries. Is it not time, one wonders, after reading the following, that America and the major powers granted recognition to the Herculean efforts that the government is making in this respect, by relinquishing the singular prerogatives granted to their nationals by the unequal treaties fostering extraterritoriality? Germany, Poland, Belgium, Turkey, Denmark, Persia, Italy, Portugal and Spain have waived these privileges and thereby won the eternal gratitude of China. How much longer will Great Britain and the United States, professing magnaminity, continue to retain these unfair privileges?—Ed.

BY C. Y. W. MENG 孟昭彝

IN accordance with the formulated policy for the six year period of Political Tutelage, as announced by the National Government, the Ministry of Justice has decided upon the following program to be worked out for the improvement of the Chinese Judiciary. The plan is as follows:

I. Establishment of More Courts of Varying Grades:

(a) *Hsien Courts:* Within one year, it is planned to establish about 657 courts in different hsiens. The provincial judicial authorities will be ordered to establish these courts in the designated hsien in accordance with the instruction of the Ministry.

(b) *District Courts:* For the first year, it is planned to establish 134 District Courts. For the second year, it is planned to establish 142 district courts; for the third year, 362 district courts; for the fourth year, 375 district courts; for the fifth year, 377 District Courts; for sixth the year, it is planned to establish 383 District Courts. In each instance one detention house will be attached to each court.

All the provincial judicial authorities will be ordered to establish these courts in the designated places at the proper time in accordance with the instruction of the Ministry.

(c) *High Courts:* Within this year, it is planned that the Higher Court in Si-Kong Province be established. For the first years, it is planned to establish 17 branch higher courts; for the second year, 22 branch higher courts; for the third year, 3 branch higher courts. Detention houses will be attached to each court.

All the provincial judicial authorities will be ordered to establish these courts in the designated places in proper order according to the instruction of the Ministry.

(d) *Higher Courts:* For the first year, it is planned to establish one branch highest court; within the second year, it is planned to have a second branch highest court established; within the third year, it is planned to have a Third Branch Highest Court; within the fourth year, it is planned to have a Fourth Branch Highest Court established.

II. Establishment of More *Modern Prisons*

(a) Establishment of Juvenile *Prisons:*

Within the first year, it is planned to establish 28 Juvenile prisons throughout the whole country. Within the sixth year, it is planned to establish 19 Juvenile Prisons. All the provincial authorities will be ordered to establish these prisons in the designated places, according to the instruction of the Ministry.

(b) Establishment of *General Prisons:* Within the first year, it is planned to establish one general prison. Within the second years, it is planned to establish 44 such prisons; within the third year, 49 general prisons; Within the fourth year it is planned to establish 48 General prisons; and within the fifth year, it is planned to establish 32 prisons. Provincial judicial authorities will establish these prsions in accordance with the instruction of the Ministry.

(c) Establishment of prisons for *Incorrigible Criminals*-those who repeatedly commit offenses: Within the fourth year, it is planned to establish three prisons for such criminals; within the fifth year, 16 such prisons of this kind will be established, with three more to be opened in the sixth year.

(d) Establishment of prisons for *long-time hard-labor convicts*; The detail of this is contained in the memorandum submitted by the Ministry of Justices in favour of sending prisoners for the frontier developments, which is not yet at hand.

(e) Establishment of Prisons for *Neurotic, insane, consumptive prisoners*: Within the sixth year, it is planned to establish 21 prisons of this kind throughout the country.

III. Improvement of the *Existing Prisons:*

(a) Reconstruction and *enlargement* of the present prisons: Within the first year, it is planned to improve and enlarge one of the modern prisons. From time to time, commissioners be sent to different places to investigate into the present conditions of the prisons, such as the structure and arrangement of the prisons. Should they prove to be inadequate, steps will be taken to improve and enlarge them. Should it be found that the old prisons are beyond repairs, they will be closed up. Pending the establishment of the new prisons, attention will be paid to the sanitation. Educational facilities also will be made available to prisoners. Vocational training also will be given to the prisoners. Documentary papers or books used by the men in charge of prisons of the courts must be in the same form which are prepared by the Ministry, special attention being paid to the simplicity and uniformity.

With the second year, it is planned to improve and enlarge five of the present prisons. During the third year, it is planned to improve and enlarge 11 of present prisons. Within the 4th year, four of the present prisons will be improved. It is planned to improve and enlarge 15 of the present prisons in the fifth year and in the sixth year 5 of the present prisons will be overhauled.

(b) *Reclassification* and *Training* of *Staffs* of the courts, and of the men in charge of the prisons: For the first year, an examination of the certificates, records of works of the judicials officials, court clerks, and also staffs and men in charge of the prisons will take place, in order to decide who should remain in office or whom should retire. From time to time, commissioners will be sent to courts of different places to investigate whether or not men in charge of the prisons are qualified for such work, in order to decide whom should be promoted or whom should be degraded. The higher officials of each court will be instructed to be strict in examining the records of staffs from time to time. A society will be organized for studying of the Kuomintang principles so that all staffs of the courts will have better knowledge of the Party's Principles.

(c) Establishment of the Juvenile Courts: For the first year, preparations towards the establishment of such courts shall be under way. For the second year, the judicial authorities are ordered to establish these courts in the District Courts in accordance with the rules laid down in the first year. For the third year, more of such courts in the District Courts will be added in some provinces or commercial ports.

Improvements Within the Judiciary:

(a) Enlargement of present *Judicial Official Training Institution*: For the first year, the present Institution will be enlarged in its scope for training more judicial men; for the second year, steps for improvement of this institution shall take place from time to time. All the graduates from this institution will be sent to courts in different provinces to learn and practice.

(b) Establishment of the *Medical Jurisprudence Researh Institution*: During the first year, rules for the establishment and government of this institution shall be worked out and laid down. In accordance with these rules, this institution will be established in some medical school. For the second year, steps will be taken to improve and enlarge this institution. All the graduates from this institution will be sent to different courts for employment.

(c) *Training* of *Judicial officials*: For the first year, the rules governing the training of judicial officials will be laid down. All those who could pass the examination for the judicial service will be sent to different courts to learn or to the Higher Judicial Training Institution for further training. Upon expiration of the time of training, they will be sent to courts in different provinces for some vacant posts.

(d) Training of the *Court Clerks*: During the first year, the rules governing the training of the court clerks will be decided upon. In accordance with these rules, those who can pass the examination will be sent to different courts for training. Those whose records during the training period are good enough will be sent to courts to fill vacant posts.

(f) Training of the wardens: For the first year, the rules governing the training of the men in charge of the prisons will be laid down. In accordance with these rules, those who pass the examination will be sent to different provinces for training. Those whose record during the training

"Remington"

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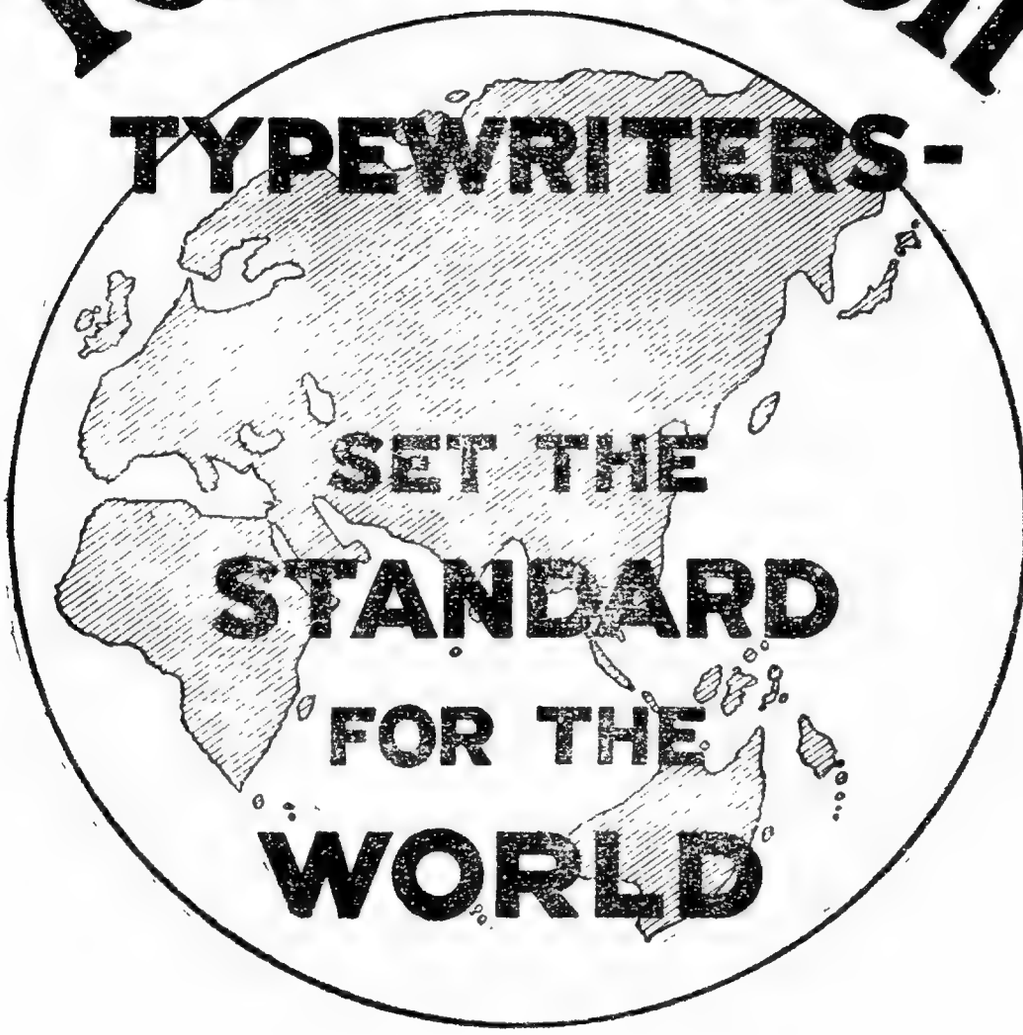

AGENTS THROUGHOUT CHINA

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period proves to be satisfactory will be placed at once in charge of prisons in various provinces.

(g) Training of the *Subordinate staffs* and *Police* of the courts: For the first year, the rules governing the training of these men will be formulated. Judicial authorities of different provinces will be ordered to train these men in accordance with the plan conceived. Those who pass the examination will be employed at the various courts for which they qualify.

V. Establishment of a *Judicial Body* for *Mongolia* and *Tibet*:

(a) Organization of the *Committee*: for the first year, the rules governing the organization of the said Committee will be formulated. In accordance with these rules more minute organizations will take place. A study will be made as how to start the work, and also the steps to be taken will be decided.

(b) Training men for the Mongolian and Tibetan judicial affairs: For the first year, the rules governing the training of men for the Mongolain and Tibetan judicial affairs will be laid down. Steps decided upon will be carried out and steps to improve such training will be taken from time to time.

(c) Preparation for the establishment of such organ: For the first year, an investigation into the present conditions of Judiciary in Mongolia and Tibet will be made. Plans for the establishment of the Mongolian and Tibetan Judicial Organ will be decided. All the plans decided upon will be carried out, and steps for improving it will be taken from time to time.

VI. Development of the Judicial Affairs:

(a) Compilation of the judicial statistics: For the first year, the statistics on the civil and criminal cases, and judicial administration will be compiled and published.

(b) Formulation of the policy for the *Diminution* of *Crime*: For the first year, based upon the statistics, a study will be made into the causes of crimes and the suggestions for ways of remedying the situations leading to crimes will be made. Suggestions for giving prisoners out-door work will also be considered. For the second year, all the above plans, if approved, will be carried out, and steps to improve the situation will be taken from time to time.

(c) Development of the *Court* of *Arbitration* for settling the civil disputes for the diminution of the civil cases: For the first year, rules governing the Arbitration will be laid down. All the steps decided upon will be carried out. Steps will be taken to encourage the establishment of the courts of arbitration for the settlement of the commercial disputes.

(d) Adoption of the *System* of *Assessorship* in the Court of Arbitration: During the first year, rules governing the adoption of the system of assessorship will be foumulated. In the second year, these rules will be carried out, and also, steps for improvement will be taken from time to time.

VII. Ascertainment of *Finances* of the *Courts*: All the budgets of the courts of different provinces will be re-estimated in order to give some financial possibility for improvement of courts and prisons. The funds for establishment of new courts and prisons in different places of different provinces will be ascertained and budgeted so tnat the acutal preparations may begin.

New Courts & Prisons Under The National Government

In a short period of twenty months from July 14, 1927 to February 16, 1929, 231 modern courts that were newly created, as follows;

2 High Courts,
3 Divisional High Courts,
3 Local Courts attached to divisional high courts,
26 District Courts,
87 Branches of district courts,
110 Modern hsien courts.

All these courts are equipped with detention houses. Besides, more modern hsien courts are to be successively established with highly meritorious and legally qualified "Trial Officers" of the old magistrates' courts as the judges. By this means the Government will eventually cancel the judicial power of the magistrates in the whole country and invest it in independent judicial officials.

Besides radical renovation of all old-type prisons, four categories of modern prisons are going to be established in the principle cities. These prisons are for ordinary, juvenile, military, and recidive convicts, and in point of size they are to hold 300, 500, 700 and 1,000 persons repectively. Reform measures will dominate in the treatment of the prisoners, and various vocations will be taught with a view to enabling prisoners to earn a proper living after their release. Strict attention also will be paid to sanitation.

Above are a few of the facts about the improvements of the Chinese judicial institutions of to-day. They constitute a factual answer to the Powers' query as to whether China has made, and is making any effort toward reform and improvement in her judiciary system. With the realization of the above carefully conceived program, the existence of extrality in China no longer can be justified by any friendly Nations.

C. I. F. R. to Emphasize Preventative Work During Coming Winter

That the famine need will be great in China during the coming winter and spring, and that in rendering relief emphasis should be put on famine preventive undertakings rather than on merely emergency and temporary relief, are the chief points in a statement adopted for publication by the Executive Committee of the China International Famine Relief Commission at its last meeting, held October 11. With regard to its own place in the relief field, the C.I.F.R.C., in this statement, says that it will concern itself chiefly with famine preventative work, though it will do "free relief" work if specifically requested by the donors of relief funds.

The statement makes it clear that under the heading of famine preventive work come rural improvement undertakings such as the improvement of seeds and farming methods, as well as engineering projects such as the construction of dikes, irrigation works, etc.

Funds for Preventive Projects

The text of the statement is as follows:

"Experience in two major famines and eight intervening years has convinced the China International Famine Relief Commission that the use of famine relief funds in China for permanently famine preventive undertakings brings the largest and most lasting benefits.

"In dealing so far with the present famine, therefore, the China International Famine Relief Commission consistently has urged that relief funds entrusted to it be put into famine preventive projects, through supplying labor for famine victims on such undertakings, though it has done direct free relief work when the donors so requested or when circumstances made supplying relief through providing labor temporarily impracticable.

"Present indications make it clear that serious famine conditions will continue in large sections of northwestern China at least through the coming winter and until the spring crops mature. The suffering, and hence the need for relief, will be great. The China International Famine Relief Commission would urge that all possible efforts be made to help meet this need, especially as the actual sufferers in no sense are themselves responsible for their condition.

"The famine situation in China, however, is not one which can be dealt with adequately as a temporary emergency. Emergency relief will be needed. But the soundest approach to a permanent solution of the problem is through the development of famine preventive measures.

Methods of Prevention

"One desirable form of famine prevention is through the construction of irrigation works,dykes, roads, wells and similar labor projects. Another form is through the improvement of farming methods, the introduction of better seeds, the development of rural co-operative societies and similar rural reconstructive undertakings.

"Experience has demonstrated that effective relief of immediate famine needs can be given through work along either of these lines, and that in addition funds put into such efforts contribute directly to the permanent prevention of famine.

"In preparing for the task of helping to relieve the great famine distress which lies ahead for many millions in China during the coming months, therefore, the China International Famine Relief Commission wishes to make its own position completely clear, as follows:

"1. The China International Famine Relief Commission urges that as far as possible all funds available for relief work be put into definitely famine preventive undertakings.

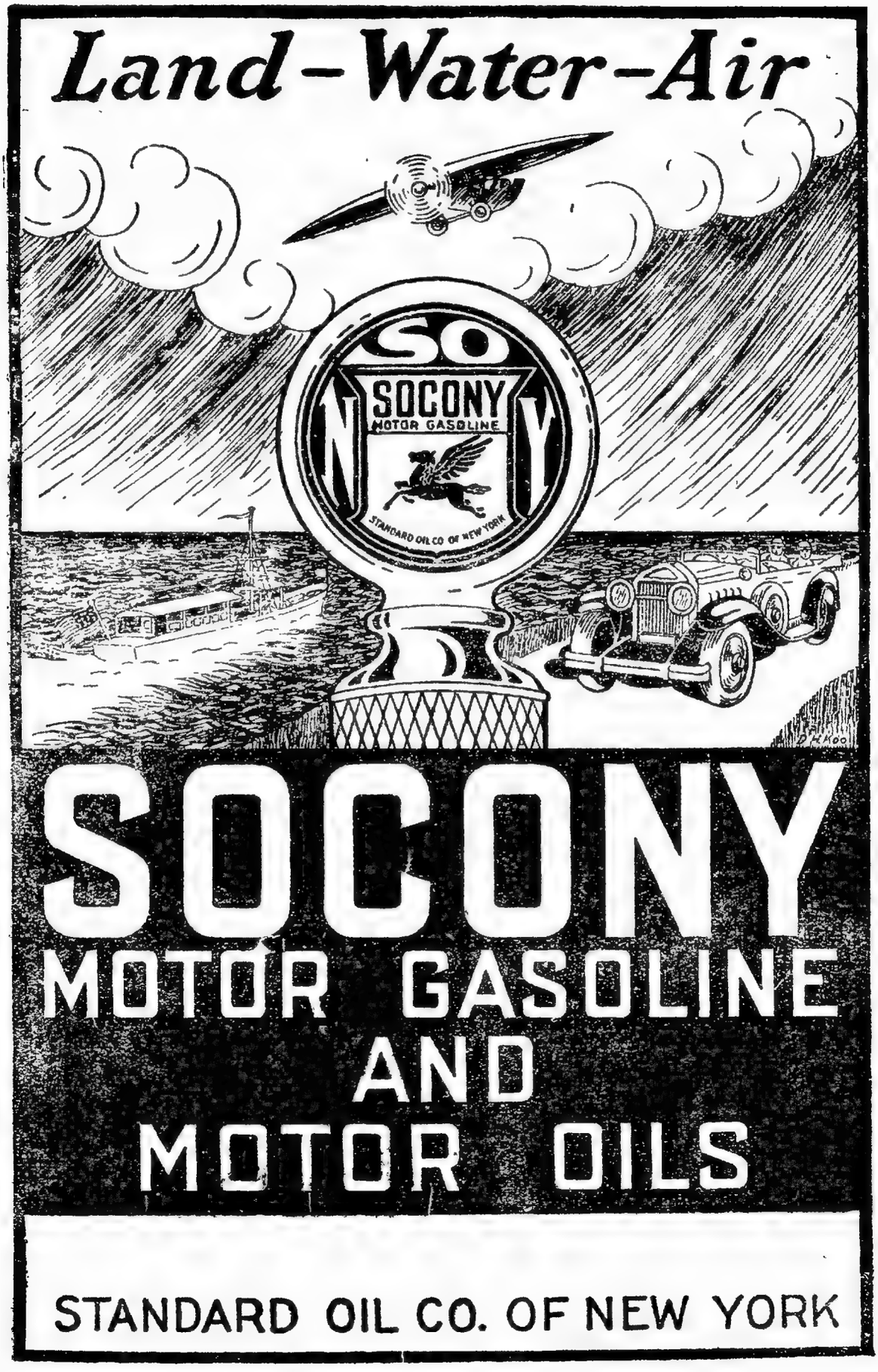
"2. Because there are other relief agencies organized and equipped to do direct free relief, and because its own experience and organization specially equip it to work along famine prevention lines, the China International Famine Relief Commission will concentrate its efforts on this phase of relief work, though holding itself ready to do direct free relief if the donors of funds specifically so request."

30,000 Refugees Enter Manchuria

Well over 30,000 of the famine victims in Honan moved into Manchuria between June 7 and September 27, according to records just analyzed by the C. I. F. R. C.

Most of the refugees went in family groups rather than as individuals. Details on some 14,000 of the refugees showed that the avcrage was 4.78 per family group.

A group of Honanese gentry, resident in Peping, took on themselves the task of directing and helping to finance this famine relief work. The C. I. F. R. C. also assisted, through paying at the rate of $4.00 per capita for the refugees as they arrived in Manchuria, this being the approximate cost of food, etc., on the journey from Honan. (The railways carried the refugees free of charge,)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Dr. Alfred Sze and Mme. Sun Visit Singapore

(From the Review's Correspondent)

Singapore, Oct. 14

Two distinguished visitors in the persons of "Miss Sun" and Dr. Alfred Sze recently touched this port on their way to Europe. The firstnamed, who was on board the steamer "*Sphinx*" which arrived here day before yesterday and sailed yesterday morning, concealed the identity of one of the most remarkable Chinese woman leaders of the present era. She was Mrs. Sun Yat-sen, who played such an important part in the life of one of the world's great revolutionary leaders, the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen. A number of local pressmen who sought an interview were refused audience, it being learned that Mrs. Sun Yat-sen had decided when she left China not to give an interview to anyone.

The other personality who is proceeding to Europe to assume the office of Chinese Minister to Great Britain spent but a day here, during which he had a warm reception. First of all, Dr. Alfred Sze and Mrs. Alfred Sze were entertained at the Southern Hotel, then they had luncheon with a Government house party, at which Sir Hugh Clifford and Lady Clifford, the Chinese Consul General and Mrs. Tong Lao, the Hon. Mr. S. J. Chan, Mrs. Lee Choon Guan and the Hon. Mr. A. M. Goodman, were present and later in the evening a banquet was held in honour of Dr. Alfred Sze in the premises of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, at which most of the leading members of the Chinese community were present. At the same time Mrs. Alfred Sze, in the company of Mrs. Tong Lao, Mrs. Lim Boon Keng, and Mrs. Lee Choon Guan, was entertained by Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Wang at their residence.

The Chamber's Banquet

The President of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce (Mr. Lee Wee Nam), who presided over the function, discussed local conditions, pointing out the ever growing Chinese population who were engaged in diverse vocations, and the period of depression in trade through which they were passing. Dr. Alfred Sze he continued, must be well aware of the conditions locally despite his infrequent visits, and he hoped that Dr. Sze would materially help to accomplish the aspirations of the overseas Chinese here. The existing friendship between Great Britain and China was indeed pleasant and very much appreciated by the people in the homeland, as well as by the millions of Chinese abroad. Doubtless the friendship could be enhanced immeasurably if the treaties between Great Britain and China could be revised on an equitable basis, thereby benefitting the two countries enormously in commerce and other directions. Ministerial positions invariably carried with them considerable responsibilities, he said but in Dr. Alfred Sze they could place their entire confidence.

Prosperous Singapore

In responding to the toast Dr. Alfred Sze said that again he had come to Singapore and had been warmly received everywhere. He had observed two things on his arrival. One was that the overseas Chinese were so numerous in Singapore, and the other was that their commerce was flourishing in spite of the fact that they were beyond the protection of the Chinese Nationalist Government. The gratifying results indicated their knowledge and ability, industry and perseverance. All in all they stood high in his estimation and compelled his admiration.

Dr. Alfred Sze then made reference to his recent return to China where he had stayed for a period of five months and two days. He observed that although the Chinese Government was not yet perfect, nevertheless the standard of the people as compared to that of ten years ago had markedly advanced. The people in China had kind thoughts of their brothers abroad—they had their compatriots uppermost in their mind no matter whether they were in the South Seas or in Europe or America. When in China, said Dr. Sze, he had been interrogated by many people on certain questions relative to the well-being of overseas Chinese. To him it had appeared that the home people showed considerable interest in and boundless sympathy for their welfare. From these feelings and tender thoughts it was clear, Dr. Alfred Sze declared, that the Chinese overseas were closely tied to their brethren in the homeland by a common bond, and that they should co-operate with each other. He concluded by wishing them continued prosperity and perfect health.

The Opium Suppression

The impending visit of the delegates of the International Opium Suppression Commission to these parts to investigate and report on the possibility of instituting an anti-opium campaign in the Far East, and the invitation of the Straits Government to leaders of the local Chinese community to place before the commission their views on the question have given a fresh impetus to the local anti-opium movement. It was suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. A. M. Goodman, Chairman of the Chinese Advisory Board and Protecter of Chinese, at a meeting of the Advisory Board, that a mass meeting of the Chinese community be convened with a view to electing a committee that would assume the responsibility of conferring with the League Commission and submitting proposals to accelerate its enquiry. The Commission is due to arrive here within a few days.

The mass meeting took place recently at the Ee Ho Hean Club, Bukit Pasoh, at which many leading members of the Chinese community were present.

Death of Yeo Bian Chuan

The death of Mr. Yeo Bian Chuan aged 73, occurred at his residence in Pasir Panjang on the morning of the second instant. His death brings to memory a thrilling incident of the Singapore Mutiny of the Fifth Infantry, an Indian regiment, which broke out on February 15, 1915. Europeans who resided in the vicinity of Mr. Yeo's Home were in the greatest danger, and it was there that the majority of casualities was recorded. On that tragic day seventeen Europeans fled to the late Mr. Yeo Bian Chuan's residence, No. 155 Pasir Panjang, where they were harboured in safety until assistance arrived, although the compound of the house was several times visited by groups of mutineers.

In recognition of the heroic part which the late Mr Yeo Bian Chuan played in saving the lives of the refugees, the Government offered him a sum of $5,000 or, alternatively, a commemorative gold medal. He agreed to accept the memento, but for some reason which has not yet been satisfactorily explained, the medal was never presented. Only recently, prior to his death, a local paper took up the matter, criticising the unwarranted stand of the Government in the matter.

Mr. Yeo Bian Chuan was a much esteemed member of the business world—a highly prominent produce broker. Born in Rhio seventy-three years ago, he came to Singapore at a very early age, and received his entire education here. It is only a fortnight since the death of his wife.

K. C. Chong.

Y. M. C. A. Convention Closes at Hangchow

With a fitting and impressive ceremony the Eleventh National Convention of the Y. M. C. A's of China, which had been in session at the Hangchow Christian College since October 11th, formally closed on the evening of Oct.17, when the Convention delegates solemnly participated in a Communion Service which lasted for more than an hour.

On the last day of the Convention a number of important resolutions were adopted which, when carried out, are bound to effect in a significant way the policy, program and, to a certain degree, organization of the Y. M. C. A's, both city and student, in China. At the same time the four lines of emphasis of the Y. M. C. A., namely Character, Health, Knowledge and Social Life, are restated and reaffirmed in such terms as to meet the ever-changing needs and conditions of the country.

As a result of the Eleventh National Convention half of the members of the National Committee, or about 60 of them, have been elected who will serve for a term of six years. Among these may be mentioned Dr. C. T. Wang, Dr. H. H. Kung and General Chang Chi-kiang.

Among those who were elected to serve on the National Executive Committee, which is the Board of Directors of the National Committee are: Mr. S. C. Chu, chairman; Messrs. S. U. Zau and Kiang Wen-han, vice-chairmen; Mr. K. F. Chang, Secretary; Mr. T.N. Lee, Treasurer; Mr. N.L. Han, Dr. Fong F. Sec, Mr. K. S. Lee and Mr. Lee Wen-foh.

Hangchow, Oct. 19

Minister Sun Fo Passenger On Inaugural Flight Shanghai-Hankow Service

The regular, daily except Sunday, service of the China National Aviation Corporation (Incorported by a special charter of the National Government) was inaugurated Monday, October 21st.

A large party was present at Lung Hwa airport to see the inauguration of this service, and the first plane left for Hankow promptly at 8 o'clock Monday morning. Minister Sun Fo, and Dr. P.C. Hsieh were on this plane which also carried the air mail. The pilot was Birger Johnson, and he was accompanied by James F. Hayden, expert airplane mechanic.

Among those present for the event were Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. Norman and Miss Norman, Mr. Wong of the China National Aviation Corporation, and Messrs. Fries, Smith, and Hamilton, officials of the China Airways.

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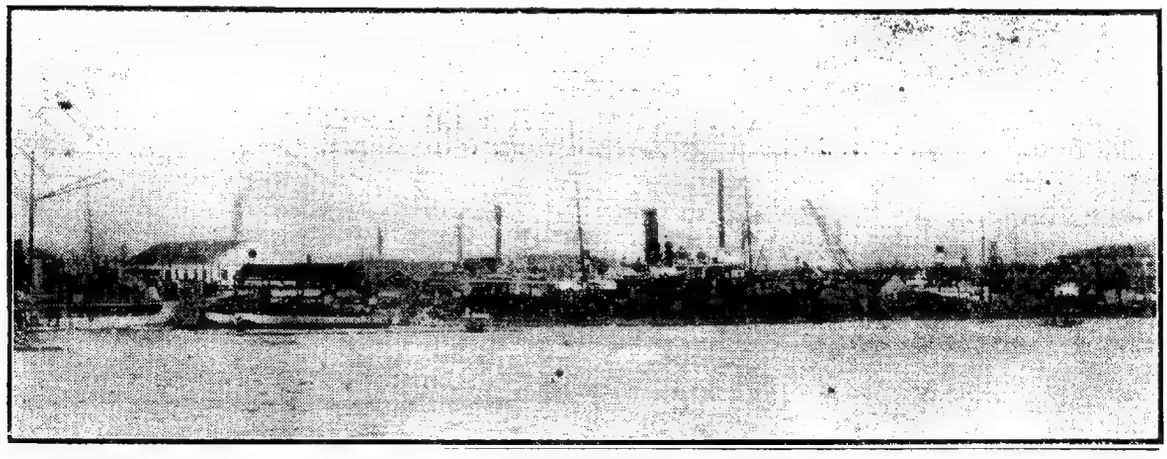
Name	Length on Blocks	Breadth		Depth on Sill
		Top	Bot.	
No. 1 Dock	545-ft.	70-ft.	62-ft.	20-ft.
No. 2 Dock	502- „	70- „	60- „	23- „

Sheerlegs to lift 75 tons,



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Rickshas in China

BY FANG FU-AN

IT is only in recent years, that motor cars are used for transportation in China. In inner cities as well as the so-called, "ports" the most widely used vehicle is still the ricksha. No study was made as to the total number of rickshas in the whole country or the total number of ricksha pullers. In this article the writer tries to give the available statistics on the matter with the hope that the public will pay more attention to this class of people.

Place	No. of rick-shas	No. of ricksha pullers	Rent per day	Taxes per month
Shanghai	10,000	500,000	(1) Settlement... $0.85 (2) French Town and Chinese territory...52 coppers (3) Chinese territory only... 36 coppers	Settlement & French Town, $ 2 Chinese territory$1
Peiping	35,000	55,000	30 coppers	40 coppers
Nanking	—	7,500	(1) new car 4 dimes (2) old car 56 coppers	$2.83
Anking	600-000	—	44-54 coppers	$1
Wuhu	700	—	66 coppers	$1 and 33 coppers
Nanchang	340-350	—	80 coppers	$1
Hankow Concession	1,500	—	88-92 coppers	$ 65 per year
Chinese	1,466	—	100 coppers	Licence $5 a year Police 240-300 cop. Road tax..... 240 cop.
Wuchang	1,200	—	98 coppers	Licence $5 a year Road tax 240 cop.
Hanyang	new car..159 old car...130	— —	104 coppers 64 coppers	240 cop. 180 cop.
Changsha	2,378	4,000	(1) new 62 cop. (2) old 56 cop.	Licence $5 a year 460 cop.
Chentu	4,416	7,000-8,000	(1) special $1.10 (2) common $0.50	$0.60
Canton	3,000-4,000	7,000-8,000	$0.67	
Foochow	,,	6,000-7,000	50 coppers	$1 and 20 cop.
Taiyuan	1,000	—	(1) new 25 cts. (2) old 20 cts.	
Dairen	1,400	—	Jap. $5-8	Jap. $1.05

A ricksha puller can not pull the vehicle for one whole day owing to the strenuous work, so there are instances where two people pull one ricksha, and instances where three people pull one. The distribution of time we can see in the following table:

	1st shift		2nd shift		3rd shift	
Shanghai	3p m - 5a.m.	14hrs	5a m - 3p.m.	10hrs.		
Peiping	6a m.- 3p m	9hrs	3p m -12p m.	9hrs.		
Nanking	7a.m.- 2p.m.	7hrs.	2p m.- 9p.m.	7hrs.		
Wuchang	6a m -12a m	6hrs.	12a m - 6p.m	6hrs.	6p m -12p.m	6hrs.
Hankow	6a.m -12a m.	6hrs.	12a m.- 6p.m	6hrs	6p.m -12a m	6hrs.
Hanyang	6a m -12p.m.	6hrs	12a.m.- 6p m.	6hrs.	6p m - 2p.m	6hrs.
Chentu	6a m.-12a.m	6hrs.	12a.m.- 6p m.	6hrs.	6p.m -12p m.	6hrs.
Canton	6a.m.- 2p.m.	8hrs.	2p.m.-12p.m.	10hrs.		
Foochow	5a m - 1p m.	8hrs.	2p.m.-12p m.	10hrs.		
Hangchow	3a.m.- 3p.m.	12hrs.	3p.m - 3a m.	12hrs.		
Tientsin	5a.m.- 3p.m.	10hrs.	3p.m.- 2a.m.	11hrs.		

As to the income of a ricksha man in one day, we may refer to the following table:

	Minimum	Average	Maximum
Shanghai	30 coppers		$3.00
Peiping	40 coppers	132 coppers	280 coppers (rent not paid)
Nanking		100 coppers	
Anking		130-140 coppers	
Wuhu		40-50 coppers	
Nanchang		200 coppers	330 coppers
Wuhan		300-400 coppers	
Changsha		200 coppers	
Canton		$1.00	
Foochow		$1.00	
Taiyuan		$0.50-0.60	
Dairen		Jap. $1.00-1.50	

In Changsha, Wuchang and Hankow there formerly were "Ricksha Unions". All the 4,000 ricksha men in Changsha joined the union with an entrance fee of 40 coppers and a monthly membership fee of 6 coppers. In Wuchang and Hankow there were altogether approximately 30,000 ricksha men. The entrance fee was 50 coppers and a monthly payment of 6 coppers as that in Changsha.

Recently the Bureau of Social Affairs of Hankow had a study made about ricksha men in Hankow. In this report the total number of rickshas in Hankow is 3,066, distributed as follows:

(1) Chinese territory
  (a) common rickshas 1,316
  (2) special rickshas 250
(2) Concessions
  (a) common rickshas 1,250
  (b) special rickshas 250

As to the total number of ricksha men it is said to be 12,500. Among these 6,500 are in the Chinese territory and 6,000 in the concessions. Out of this there are a total of 24 per cent. unemployed. The number of unemployed in the Chinese territory is more than two hundred while in the concessions it is more than one hundred. Though probably ricksha pulling is the worst kind of business and also the poorest, a heavy tax is levied upon them. According to the latest study in Hankow in the Chinese territory a richsha pays 136 coppers per day as rent and an educational tax of 6 coppers a day. This means $10.65 a month. As to the special rickshas in the Chinese territory each richsha pays 174 coppers a day as rent and 8 coppers of educational tax. This means a total payment of $13.80 a month. Averaging, in the Chinese territory each ricksha pays rent of $0 41 in each day and a total of $12.22 a month. In the Chinese territory the whole rent and educational taxes paid by the ricksha men amounted to $19,144 a month. This is a big sum. In the concessions the common rickshas pay a rent of 112 coppers a day and a sum of 18 coppers to the contractor a day. This means a total of $9.75 a month. The special rickshas pay 182 coppers a day with a sum of 18 coppers to the contractor. This means $15.00 a month. Averaging, each ricksha pays a daily rent of 165 coppers which equals to $0.41. In each month they pay $12.37 each as rent. In the concessions the amount of rent and sum paid to contractors is $18,555.00.

Now, let us see the time distribution in the latest study. In the Chinese territory there are three shifts. They are distributed as follows:

1st shift ....5a.m.—12p.m.
2nd shift.....1p.m.— 6p.m.
3rd shift.....6p.m.—12p.m.

In the concessions there are also three shifts distributed in the following way:

1st shift.....5a.m.— 2p.m.
2nd shift..... .....2p.m.— 6p.m.
3rd shift.....6p.m.—12p.m.

The actual income of the ricksha men is doubtful. Their incomes are by no means enough to cover their expenses, poor though they are. (below the minimum living standard) Here in the following we can see their income: *

(1) Chinese territory
  (a) common rickshas.....
    (1) three shifts..... 300 coppers a day $25.00 a month
    (2) two shifts.....$1.00 a day ....$30.00 a month
  (2) special rickshas.. $1.00 a day .....$30.00 a month
(2) Concessions
  (a) commom rickshas.....$1.00 a day..... $30.00 a month
  (b) special rickshas.....$1.20 a day.....$36.00 a month

One more thing we must notice is accidents. If the ricksha is not well taken care of, in case of any breakage, the ricksha man must repair it. Moreover, it is very common to have the ricksha men punished by the policemen in case of any violatien of the police regulations.

Director Adolph Basler, of the Physiological Institute of Sun Yat Sen University, Canton, China, had a study of energy spent by the ricksha man printed in *Science* (New York). We quote the following:

* They have to pay the rent and taxes out of this income.

"The ricksha coolie is a man trained for one special movement only—fast locomotion.

Two Kinds of Running

"Two kinds of running can be distinguished: (1) Relatively slow running with 100 double paces in one minute and with a length of (double) step up to 210 centimeters (7 feet). The foot is posed in the same manner as in walking. The sole touches the ground completely during a short time before pushing off with that foot. (2) The second kind of running, making a possible quicker locomotion, involves contact only between the toes and ball of the foot and the ground, but this kind of running can not be continued for any length of time.

"In the ricksha coolie there is a rolling motion of the foot, which is directly visible and demonstrable in photographs. It is characteristic of the first kind of running, and corresponds with the length of the step. In order to demonstrate this I marked off in a very busy street a measured distance, and from a window situated not very far from the street I counted the steps taken by ricksha coolies in covering this distance. This method has the advantage that the observed person is not aware of being observed and the length of step is that usually employed. Unlike laboratory experiments all movements are unconstrained and show no more than normal power. In my observations the double step was from 130 up to 200 centimeters (about 4 to 6½ feet) long, depending upon the degree of fatigue. According to Weber a step of 210 centemeters (7 feet) length forms the border beyond which only the toes and ball of the foot touch the ground.

"The number of paces in a minute varied between seventy-six and eighty-seven. The velocity of forward movement of the body was from 109 to 162 meters in a minute, or from 6,600 to 9,700 meters (about 4⅛ to 6 miles) an hour.

Power Needed for Pulling Only

"In estimating the work done in drawing the ricksha it must be remembered that the ricksha is so constructed that during motion the center of gravity is over the axle. Consequently the coolie need exert no force upwards, but can apply all his power for pulling. This traction on level ground need only overcome the resistance of friction. I have found this resistance to be from 2 to 5 kilograms (4 to 11 pounds) for the occupied ricksha, according to the nature of the ground. These figures harmonize with other data for the frictional resistance.

"The work done by the ricksha coolie is consequently the same as if he were drawing a cord over a pulley, the end of which is fastened a weight from 4 to 11 pounds.

"Thus during fast locomotion about one-tenth of a horse power is used for drawing the ricksha. This is the expenditure of energy over and above that which would occur during running at the same pace without drawing the loaded ricksha. The period during which this high velocity can be maintained is only a few minutes at a time. Both the amount of external work per minute and the duration for which it can be maintained are therefore less than that of the Egyptians who lift water from the Nile, while themselves standing still, or that of French navvies ascending a ladder. It is much less than that of the oarsmen in a university crew during a boat race."

So Director Basler maintained that the ricksha coolie does not do strenuous work. I am sure anybody who rides in a ricksha is uneasy from a feeling that a fellow man ought not to be doing the work of a horse. Director Basler certainly neglected the point that the ricksha men pull the rickshas for eight or twelve hours a day (though they are not pulling in all the hours), sometimes running for a continous two hours. Anyway, we cannot deny that the ricksha men have very strenuous work, like the mules of Peiping, who pull big cars on the muddy roads. It is sincerely to be hoped that more study will be made along this line. It is more important to organize the coolies so as to make them realize for themselves the mule-like life they are living, and fight for betterment.

SOVIET "ABUSE OF POWER" ON THE C. E. R.

(Continued from page 308)

It was necessary to agree to the minimum of the Chinese requests, otherwise one had to refuse many principles of the 1924 agreement. The Soviet side did not however consent to this compromise. The political activity of Soviet agents continued at the same time. For China there remained nothing to do but to take necessary measures to protect her interests.

Under the existing circumstances of Soviet violation of all the agreements, China had the moral right to declare all the agreements not existing and to take the railway over. But the peaceful tendencies of the Chinese took the upper hand and China decided to take the measures of July 10, declaring at the same time all the agreements existing.

K. I., Harbin, Oct. 7, 1929.

In the United States Court for China

GEORGE C. FRIEDGEN, Plaintiff, v. ETHEL FRIEDGEN, Defendant	Cause No. 3225 Civil No. 1412 ORDER Filed at Shanghai, China October 15, 1929 JAMES M. HOWES Clerk.

ORDER

The object of this suit is the dissolution of the bonds of matrimony between the parties hereto.

WHEREAS, Plaintiff herein, by his attorneys, has this 15th day of October, 1929, made application for the substitution of publication for personal service of summons upon the defendant herein; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files of this case hat on the 15th day of October, 1929, the summons for the defendant was returned by the Marshal of the United States Court for China "Defendant cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this Court"; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files of this case that on the 15th day of October, 1929, George C. Friedgen, the plaintiff herein, filed an affidavit to the effect that the defendant herein was not residing in the Republic of China nor has she been within the jurisdiction, of this Court during the last six months to the 15th day of October, 1929;

NOW, THEREFORE, it is this 15th day of October, 1929, ORDERED that service upon the defendant be made by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in the "China Weekly Review" a paper of general circulation most likely to reach the defendant.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the defendant cause her appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the 2nd day of November, 1929, the day of last publication of this Order otherwise the case will be proceeded with as in cause of default.

BY THE COURT:

Dated: Shanghai, China.
October 3, 1929.

MILTON D. PURDY
JUDGE

50-385

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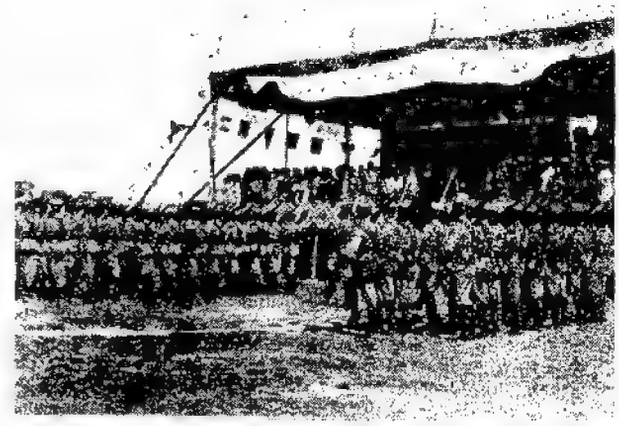
Telegraphic Address: "KITVOSTDOR"
Phone: 1280

Rebels Quieted in South China

(BY "LIGHTHOUSE")



Troop review at Canton, when Nanking soldiers under General Chu Shao-liang were welcomed.

Canton, Oct. 21

The situation in Kwangsi and along the Kwangsi-Kwangtung frontiers, where 20,000 units under General Chen Chi-tang are garrisoning, continues quiet, and there does not appear to be expectation of an attack from the radical troops in the interior of Kwangsi under Generals Yu Tso-pei and Li Ming-shui or the small contingent of "Ironside" vanguards who entered Kweilin about a week ago. Things at Wuchow and upper West River were in such peaceful order that General Chen Chi-tang could spare time for returning from Wuchow to Canton during the last week-end. While in Canton General Chen Chi-tang will hold conferences with General Chu Shao-liang, (Officer Commanding the two Northern Divisions arrived at South China recently) and the consensus of opinion is that a round table conclave among the new-comers from the North and the Canton C.I.C. with the Canton Civil Governor, General Chen Ming-shu, will certainly result in a complete understanding among the leaders in Canton.

Sunchow Captured

Sunchow, the strategic point near Wuchow on West River, was occupied by Canton troops under the command of General Hsiang Hon-ping on the October 13. The insurgent extremist troops under General Li Ming-shui offered no resistance, retreating towards Nanning. Some of the defeated Li Ming-shui troops retired into Kweihsien not very far from Sunchow. Official circles at Canton report that both General Li Ming-shui and General Yu Tso-pei, the ex-Governor of Kwangsi, have fled to Annam, but your correspondent learns from reliable source that it is most likely that the Kwangsi radical generals are playing a waiting game content to allow the Canton troops to take Sunchow, possibly later Kweihsien and more cities near Wuchow and on the upper West River. Strictly speaking no actual warfare has occurred in Kwangsi or Kwangtung since the cropping up of the tangle in connection with the announced independence of the extremist Kwangsi Government under Yu Tso-pei.

Foreigners Not Jeopardised

On the whole the tension which existed at Wuchow during the past two weeks has relaxed considerably. Although the American Consulate Officials had advised the United States citizens to evacuate Wuchow about two weeks ago as a precaution against the outbreak of civil strife, it now appears that with surrender of General Lu Luen-yen and General Yang Tang-hui, Wuchow once again is perfectly safe for all foreigners and Chinese. For the time being it is not to be questioned that the 20,000 Canton troops garrisoning Wuchow and the vicinity will be able to preserve peace and tranquility against any possible local uprising of the Communist sympathizers. The British gunboat, *H.M.S. Cicala* left Wuchow in the early part of this week returning to Canton, but since then the *H.M.S. Moth* has arrived.

The whereabouts of the 4th Division believed to be still marching in the interior part of Hunan Province remains a mystery, apart from one independent report which says that a small contingent of the "Ironsides" has entered Kweilin. A later report says that more "Ironsides" have arrived at Yungchowfu in Hunan-Kwangsi frontiers in Hunan. It is possible that more news about them will be available soon.

Soviets Loot White Russian Villages in Manchuria

BY I. A. COOKLIN

(Special Correspondent of the China Weekly Review)

Hailar, October 8.

THE Soviet Russian Troops are enlarging the scene of their war activities in the Three River District. A detachment consisting of about 200 cavalry soldiers recently raided Tanikay, a village about 250 miles North of Yakishey station on C.E.R. The raiders murdered 50 men, white Russian emigrants by whom this village was founded during the revolution in Russia. They pillaged and set the village on fire. Scouting parties sent forth by this detachment in the direction of Yakishey station were opposed by Chinese troops; the parties turned back and rejoined the detachment at Tanikay. Taking with it all it could drive, such as horses, cattle, sheep; and all it could carry away, such as household effects, the raiding party retired in a northern direction, apparently being afraid of pursuit by Chinese troops which were despatched to the spot as soon as the news of the raid was received at Yakiskey.

It is reported that there are four groups of Russian troops, each of about 200 cavalry men, operating now in the Three River District. All these groups are said to be under Yakeemoff, a cossack of Transbaikal, well known in this province as leader of Red partisans during the civil war in Russia when, in charge of several regiments, he distinguished himself with brave deeds and was recognized as a famous leader of cavalry troops in guerilla war actions.

Farmers Moving to Hailar

In connection with the renewed war activities around Manchuli and Chalainor the numerous farmers who lived at these places and in their neighborhood, and along the C.E.R. line, East of Chalainor are now coming to Hailar and its district. The inhabitants of the Three River District are fleeing to the places on the railway line and increase the number of unemployed. They experience great difficulties in getting hay for their horses at Hailar and other places.

During the last summer, owing to the perturbation and fleeing from one place to another, many farmers did not make hay at all, others made but a small quantity—for themselves, but not for sale. The low places in the valleys of the Argun and Iminegol rivers were inundated. This made the rich grass-fields in those valleys inaccessible throughout the summer. And those who wanted to provide hay had to mow on hill slopes and plateaus where the grass was not so luxuriant as in the valleys. The unusually rainy weather prevented normal work and the obtaining of hay of good quality. Because of this and the demand for hay on the part of the refugees it is rapidly advancing in price. Milk and dairy products have also reached such heights of price as they had never reached at the depth of winter in previous years.

Soviet Russians Belligerent

Russians emigrants in the Three River District arriving in Hailar say that their friends and relatives living in Russia have communicated with them to the effect that they, the emigrants, may "order" all the population in Manchuli, Hailar and other places on the C. E. R. to be ready for receiving "the dear guests" who will come to Manchuria to celebrate their 12th anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

There are some Russians here who were caught by surprise by the Russian detachments in their first raids on the Chinese border settlements, and then set free. These people heard the Russian soldiers talk on the Soviet and Chinese mutual relations and a possible war. They say that the soldiers in their conversations showed a potency of smoldering hatred towards the Chinese and were in a very belligerent mood, saying among other things that the Chinese merchants, profiting by the difficult circumstances the Russians have been in, stripped them of every thing, or actually robbed, by selling their goods at unprecedentedly high prices, and that the Chinese people have unfairly treated Russians on the C. E. R. and have tried to usurp the Russian people's property, the railway and towns with libraries, museums, and universities created by the Russians.

It seems that the Soviet officials, very clever in propaganda, have driven certain ideas home to the Soviet soldiers skillfully using the facts of privations connected with the acute shortage of food in Trans-Baikal Province and convincing them that the direct causes of their sufferings lie outside of Russia and its government, they have managed to stir up the consciousness of the people, and turn their thoughts and feelings as they chose.

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Who's Who in China

Mr. T. Y. (Tuh-yui) Chang

張德輿

Born in 1900, in Nanzing, Chekiang province, Mr. T. Y. Chang attended St. John's University in Shanghai, where in 1922 he received his B. A. in economics, with honors. Pursuing his education he went to the United States in 1922, where he entered the Wharton Graduate School of Finance, in the University of Pennsylvania. Specializing in actuarial science and general insurance under Dr. S. S. Huebuer, professor of insurance, he was graduated from the Wharton School in 1924, receiving the special M. B. A. degree. During the summer of 1923, between school terms, Mr. Chang worked with the Providence Life Insurance Co., of Philadelphia. After graduation from the Wharton School, he entered the employ of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., of N. Y., where he was engaged chiefly in the actuarial and agency departments. He returned to China in 1925, to join the China United Life Assurance Society, the head office of which is located in Shanghai. There he now is associate actuary. Mr. Chang in June, 1929 took the examination for the C. L. U. degree (Chartered Life Underwriter), from the American College of Life Underwriters, under the personal supervision of Dr F. L. Hawks Pott, president of St. John's University, and was awarded the degree, the first Chinese ever to receive this distinction. In addition to his actuarial duties with the C. U. A. Society, he is supervisor of agencies for the Company.

Steamer Sinks in Whangpoo

On October 20 about 10 o'clock in the morning, near Garden Bridge, the *Yuen Lee*, owned by the Chinese Ching Kee Company and manned by Japanese officers was rammed by the Japanese vessel *Tai-an Maru*. As a result of the collison the *Yuen Li* commenced to take water so fast that the Captain decided to beach her immediately. She was taken to a spot just off the Public Gardens and driven hard on the bank which slopes rather precipitiously at this point. Strong wire hawsers were run from bow and stern to the shore and fastened around trees in the Garden. These safely held the vessel in position but the bow commenced to sink rapidly as water rushed through the hole in her side. In the meantime attempts were made to unload the cargoes and lighten the vessel. The Shanghai Tug and Lighter Co.'s *Fuh Pe* was soon on the spot to keep the damaged vessel on the bank. All these failed to save the steamer, and at mid-day she sank to the depth of the river in less than three minutes. The number of people drowned is not known.

A CRITIQUE OF THE RED CROSS REPORT ON FAMINE IN CHANGING CHINA

(*Continued from page 301*)

Factors in Population Problem

The problem is, however, not so simple as Mr. Bicknell represents. Here are a few of the factors in China's population situation:—

Many of the most careful students of Chinese population claim that at present the death rate nearly equals the birth rate and that there has been no substantial increase in the population for many generations. The best figures available indicate that the brith rate in China is the highest in the world but that it is nearly equalled by the death rate. The coming of modern sanitation and medical science will no doubt tend to increase the number who survive, but with the coming of modern scientific knowledge there also comes the desire for a higher standard of living and the knowledge of methods of birth control, both of which tend to bring down the birth rate. The principal cause for the high fecundity of the Chinese race was a religions one:—the desire to have sons to worship the ancestors. Modern education and modern industry are, however, undermining the power of the clan and the ancient religious sanctions. Seven million young men and women in modern schools are turning from the past to a new type of life. Their influence extends to at least the members of their own immediate families, thus affecting at least thirty-five million people. Modern industry, by drawing tens of thousands from country villages to modern cities, is even more effectively breaking up the sanctions of ancient Chinese life. Many other factors in the situation are ignored,—the vast areas in Mongolia and Manchuria to which millions are already emigrating, the possibilities of better agricultural methods and the increased wealth that comes with the introduction of modern industry. The Red Cross Commission assumes that a static China, bound by ancient custom, will continue along its former ways with no change. The assumption is fundamentally incorrect. The number of Chinese that will be alive in 2029 and the per capita wealth of these Chinsse is at present a problem of pure speculation, not one for dogmatic statement.

A Lack of Perspective

The principal criticism of the report is its lack of perspective, its lack of appreciation of the meaning of the present transformation in Nationalist China, so full of hope and possibilities of progress. The present Nanking Government may not hold together, although many competent authorities think it will. The Nationalist movement, however, is sure to win for it has back of it the millions of modern educated men and women who are the future rulers of the nation. The two forces, modern industry and modern education, have only begun their transforming effects. With an investment of only $240,000,000, modern industry has made its significant beginning. The factory workers of Shanghai already have attained a far higher real wage than the farmers of the countryside. Students in modern schaols,numbering a few hundred thousand in 1906, now number seven million, while the Mass Education Movement enrolls two milliou in its classes and is directed to the abolitton of illiteracy in China. The able foreign advisers of the Nationalist Government, such as Dr. Edwin Kemmerer, counseller to the Minister of Finance, J. J. Mantell, former Vice President of the Erie Railroad nowAdviser to the Ministry of Railways, and Mr, H. K. Murphy, the architect building the new capital, Dr. Thomas Millard, and Sir Frederick Whyte, are enthusiastic over the outlook, aims and personnel of the present government.

It is unfortunate that at this time of real crisis in the changing life of China, efforts in this country to effectively ameliorate suffering in a great neighboring nation should be deprecated by the American Red Cross. A generation or two generations from now no doubt the Chinese Government and reorganized Chinese philanthropic agencies can handle their own difficulties. At present, due to the stupendous problems of the national transformation, as well as to natural causes, the demand for relief is so great that the Nationalist Government and the Chinese people cannot do this. It it to be hoped that in spite of the Red Cross report the American people will do their best to meet the challenge of need which Nationalist China presents.

Shanghai-Hankow Air Line Gets Mail Contract

It was officially announced on October 22 by the China National Aviation Corporation of the National Government that, hereafter, the corporation will have the exclusive right to carry mails between Shanghai and Hankow via Nanking and Kiukiang. Formerly, the aviation corporation organized by the Ministry of Communications of the National Government also had the privilege of carrying air mails.

The Work of the Yangtszepoo Social Center

A Group of Workers' Children in the Continuation School of the Yangtszepoo Social Center—Director T. Y. Tsien can be seen in the background.

Shanghai is the biggest industrial center of China. In Shanghai there are 223,650 factory workers. As misfortune's victims, they are poor. At the same time they are the least cared for group of people in society. Taking all work done for laborers into consideration, Yangtszepoo Social Center may be the most inportant of them all. In 1917 Professor D. H. Kulp of Shanghai College realized the seriousness of the labor problem in Yangtszepoo and established a kind of social work institution with a twofold object in the district. First, the institution is an experimental field for the social work students of the Sociology Department of the College; second, the institution tries to give to the workers a better life. As stated in the Fourth Annual Report of the Institution, "The aim of the Yangtszepoo Social Center is expressed in the design on the cover and letterheads. The Center seeks to unite the largest possible number of community forces in cooperative effort for the community welfare. These various forces, industrial, moral, intellectual, social, are not always apparent. The Center aims to discover them, utilize them, and develop them. It endeavors to reach men, women, boys, girls alike, and consciously avoids confining its activities to any one group in the community. It aims to meet the life-needs of all these various groups in the community, the physical needs, the mental needs, the social needs, and the spiritual needs." And in another place it says, "The Center provides a fine laboratory for the Department of Education, Economics, and Religion as well as for the Department of Sociology. It affords unusual opportunity for the College students to get practical experience and first hand observation along with the theory of the textbook and classroom."

An Industrial Community

As to the community, a few words may be necessary, because in the statements made by the Institution all work is for the community. We can say the community is unique. It is entirely industrial and is representative of the various lines of China's industrial development. The people are engaged in cotton spinning, weaving and dyeing, silk spinning and weaving, in shipbuilding, in machine shops, lumberyards, and the electric power plant, and in factories making products for export. As estimated in 1921 there are approximately 125,000 population in the district extending along the river front. There is no public park or place of entertainment for the labourers in the district. There is an Athletic Club for the wealthy Chinese. Gambling and wine drinking furnish the chief recreations for these thousands of workers. There is no public library or reading room. There is only one hospital, known as Yangtszepoo Hospital, under the auspices of the Institution till very recently but now established as an independent organization. The narrowness of the lives of these workers is very evident, yet they are producing fortunes for their employers and building up the economic strength of China. Here we can see the great need for the work which the Yangtszepoo Social Center is undertaking.

Since the Institution is supported by Shanghai College and their friends, the financial resources are limited. However, in the last twelve years they have done a great deal for the workers. There activities at present are:

1 Educational:
- 1 Continuation school
- 2 Girls' school
- 3 Boys' school
- 4 The Daily Vacation Bible School
- 5 English Night School
- 6 Night School for Workers
- 7 Reading Room

2 Social:
- 1 Health campaign
- 2 Women's club
- 3 Dramatic Club
- 4 Social Survey
- 5 Workers club

3 Physical:
- 1 Workers' Football Team
- 2 Workers' Basket Ball Team
- 3 Table tennis
- 4 Chinese boxing
- 5 Physical exercises for women

4 Moral:
- 1 Sunday School
- 2 Moral discussion groups
- 3 Moral lectures

5 Recreational:
- 1 Chinese orchestra
- 2 Chorus
- 3 Moving pictures

According to the latest report there are two hundred and fifty students in the Continuation school, three hundred and fifty men-workers in the Workers' Night School and sixty women workers.

Pele Coming Back to Mauna Loa?

Is Pele, Hawaiian fire goddess, going to return to Hawaii? Volcanologist Thomas A. Jaggar thinks she will. Natives, tourists, and residents of the Hawaiian Islands hope she will. Madam Pele, favorite goddess of Hawaiian legendry and ancient native beliefs, is given credit for all volcanic outbreaks and manifestation . Her appearance in the form of volcanic lave is always a signal for rejoicing among the residents of the islands.

Dr. Jaggar, official government volcano tender, says that the present subterranean manifestations on the "Big Island" of Hawaii may indicate a new flew of lava there. The regions of this activity and Hawaii's volcanoes are all located on the island named "Hawaii", over 200 miles away from Honolulu and on an entirely different island. The lave may break out through one of the volcanic outlets on Mauna Loa or at Hualalai, a crater that has been dormant for over 100 years, Volcanologist Jaggar says. If so, there will be thanksgiving in Hawaii for the return of Pele. Here, residents and visitors alike, run to volcanic outbreaks, and not away from them.

PROGRESS OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

(Continued from page 302)

of the Interior by the Provincial Government for its records. The Secretary and Chiefs of Divisions of Hsien Government shall be appointed by the Department of Civil Affairs upon the recommendation of the Magistrate; while the staffs shall be employed by the Magistrate who shall make a report to the Department of Civil Affairs for its records.

Article 14: The Hsien Government may hire clerks and other employees.

Article 15: The Hsien Government may maintain a police force for the purposes of collecting taxes, delivering messages, detecting and investigating. The number of policemen shall be decided by the Department of Civil Affairs.

Article 16: The Hsien Government shall establish the following bureaux:—

(a) Bureau of Public Safety:
To handle population census, police protection, fire department, plague prevention, public sanitation, famine relief and protection of forests, fishery and game.

(b) Bureau of Finance:
To handle collection of taxes, raising loans, custody of public properties and other local financial matters.

(c) Bureau of Reconstruction:
To handle land, agricultural, mining, forestation, conservancy and irrigation, road and bridge construction, labor and business matters as well as other public works.

(d) Bureau of Education:
To handle the administration of schools, libraries, museums, public gymnasiums and parks as well as other cultural and social work.

Whenever necessary, the Hsien Government may recommend to the Provincial Government the replacement of any of the above-mentioned Bureaux by a Division directly under the Hsien Government.

If necessary, the Hsien Government may recommend to the Provincial Government the establishment of a Bureau of Public Health, Land Bureau, Bureau of Social Matters, and Bureau of Food Provision, in order to handle especially matters of public sanitation, land, society and food supply.

Article 17: Each Bureau of Hsien Government shall have a Director to be appointed by the Provincial Government, upon the recommendation of the Magistrate, from among candidates who have passed satisfactory examinations.

Article 18: Branches of the Bureau of Public Safety may be established in the different Chu of the district for the purpose of handling local police matters. Each Branch of the Bureau shall have a Chief-in-charge, to be selected from among candidates who have passed a satisfactory examination. The successful candidates shall be appointed by the Magistrate who shall first obtain the approval of the Provincial Government.

Article 19:—The qualifications, appointment, compensation and integrity of the Directors of Bureaux, Chiefs-in-charge of Branches, Chiefs of Divisions, staff members and other employees under the Hsien Government shall be governed by Law.

Article 20: Rules relating to the organization and functions of the Bureaux under Hsien Government, unless otherwise defined by Law or Orders, shall be compiled by the various Provincial Governments and reported to the Ministry of the Interior for its records.

Article 21: The Administrative Meeting of Hsien Government shall consist of the following.

(a) The Magistrate
(b) Secretary and Chiefs of Divisions
(c) Directors of Bureaux

The Magistrate shall be chairman of the Administrative Meeting of the Hsien Government.

Article 22: The following shall be deliberated at the Administrative Meetings of Hsien Government.

(a) Budget and accounts of the Hsien
(b) Public loans of the Hsien
(c) Disposition of public properties
(d) Promotion and management of public enterprises

When it is deemed necessary, the Magistrate may bring other matters before the Administrative Meetings for deliberation.

Article 23: Rules concerning the Administrative Meeting of Hsien Government shall be drawn up by that body itself.

Article 24: Rules relating to the details of the functions of Hsien Governments shall be promulgated by the Ministry of the Interior.

Chapter III. The Hsien Assembly

Article 25: A Hsien Assembly shall be established in each district. The Assembly shall consist of delegates, to be elected by the citizens, and whose trme shall be three years. One-third of the total number of delegates shall be replaced each year by new delegates. Rules relating to the organization of the Hsien Assembly and the election of delegates shall be drawn up separately.

Article 26: The duties of Hsian Assembly shall be the following:

(a) To decide the budget and accounts and loans of the Hsien.
(b) To establish an individual Hsien Code.
(c) To propose measures for local improvements.
(d) To deliberate upon proposals made by the Magistrate.

Article 27: The Hsien Assembly shall be established following the enforcement of the procedure for the election by the people of the "Elders of Chu".

Chapter IV. The Chu Office

Article 28: In each region shall be established a Chu Office which shall have an Elder to handle the work pertaining to self-government.

Article 29: The Elder of Chu shall be elected by vote of the citizens in each region. A report shall be made by the Hsien Government to the Department of Civil Affairs for purposes of record.

Article 30: The citizens in each Chu shall have the rights of "initiative" and "referendum" in matters of Chu Code and self-government. When the Elder of a Chu is found guilty of violating law or of delinquency, he shall be recalled by the citizens and replaced by a new Elder elected by them. The procedure of exercising the above mentioned powers of initiative, referendum and recall shall be governed by Law.

Article 31: When the Elder is elected, the citizens of each Chu shall also elect from five to seven delegates to form the Supervisory Board of "Chu", whose duties shall be the following:

(a) To supervise the finances of the Chu.
(b) To impeach the Elder of the Chu when he is found guilty of violating law of delinquency.

Article 32: The procedure of election of Elders by citizens in the various regions shall first be approved by the Ministry of the Interior. The Provincial Government shall decide, according to local conditions, the appropriate time to enforce this procedure, after the lapse of one year following the promulgation of the present regulations.

Article 33: Pending the enforcement of the procedure of electing Elders of Chu by the citizens, the Department of Civil Affairs shall appoint them from candidates who have received special training and passed satisfactory examinations.

Article 34: When an Elder who is appointed in accordance with the preceding article, is found guilty of violating law or of delinquency, the Magistrate shall report to the Provincial Government recommending the dismissal of such Elder.

Article 35: The Chu Office may employ assistants to aid the Elder of Chu in the execution of his duties. The above mentioned assistants shall be appointed by the Magistrate upon the recommendation of the Chu Office.

Article 36: The Chu Office may appoint runners, whose number shall be decided by the Magistrate, for the purpose of enforcing the decisions of the Chu Office.

Article 37: The Chu shall hold "Chu Meetings" which shall consist of the following members;

(a) Elder of Chu
(b) Assistants
(c) Headmen of Hsiang and Cheng in the Chu

The Elder of Chu shall be chairman of Chu Meetings which shall be called by the Elder at least once every month.

Article 38: The following subjects shall be discussed at Chu Meetings:

(a) Financial matters of the Chu Office
(b) Disposition of public properties in the Chu
(c) Compilation and revision of Chu Code and other rules.

Article 39: Rules concerning Chu self-government shall be drawn up separately.

Chapter V. The Hsiang or Cheng Office

Article 40: In each Hsiang or Cheng shall be established a Hsiang or Cheng Office, which shall have a Headman of Hsiang or Headman of Cheng to handle the work pertaining to self-government. The Headman of Hsiang or Cheng shall be assisted in the performance of his official duties by an "Associate". In Hsiang or Cheng where the number of Hu is over one hundred, there shall be an additional Associate for each additional hundred of Hu.

Article 41: The Headman of Hsiang or Cheng may designate any of the "Chiefs of Lu" to assist in the work of Hsiang or Cheng Office.

Article 42: The Headman and Associate of Hsiang or Cheng shall be elected at the Hsiang Convention or Cheng Convention. The Elder of Chu shall make a report to the Hsien Government for its records.

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Article 43: The Hsiang Convention or Cheng Convention shall have the powers of initiative and referendum in matters of Hsiang or Cheng Code and self-govenment. When the Headman and Associate of Hsiang or Cheng are guilty of violating law or of delinquency, the Hsiang Convention or Cheng Convention concerned shall have the right to recall such officer or officers and re-elect new officers. The procedure of exercising the above mentioned powers of initiative, referendum, and recall shall be governed by Law.

Article 44: When the Headman and Associate of Hsiang of Cheng are elected the Hsiang Convention or Cheng Convention shall also appoint from three to five members to form the Supervisory Board of Hsiang or Cheng, whose duties shall be as follows:

(a) To supervise the finances of the Hsiang or Cheng.
(b) To impeach the Headman and Associate of Hsiang or Cheng when they are found guilty of violating the law or of delinquency.

Article 45: Pending the enforcement of the procedure of electing Elders of Chu by the citizens, the Hsiang Convention or Cheng Convention shall elect a double number of candidates for the positions of Headman and Associate of each Hsiang or Cheng, subject to selection by the Magistrate upon the recommendation of the Chu Office. A report shall be made by the Magistrate to the Department of the Civil Affairs for its records.

Article 46: When the Headman and Associate of Hsiang or Cheng, appointed according to the above procedure, are found guilty of violating law or of delinquency, the Hsiang or Cheng Convention shall make a report to the Chu Office which, in turn, shall request the Magistrate to dismiss the guilty officer or officers. The Magistrate may also dismiss such officers at his own discretion.

Article 47: Rules concerning Hsiang and Cheng self-governments shall be drawn up separately.

Chapter VI. Chiefs of Lu and Ling

Article 48: In each Lu shall be a "Chief of Lu" and in each Ling shall be a "Chief of Ling", in order to handle the work pertaining to self-government in their respective areas.

Article 49: The Chiefs of Lu and Ling shall be elected by meetings of citizens in the areas concerned. After the election a report shall be made by the Headman of Hsiang or Cheng, through the Chu Office, to the Hsien Government for its records.

Article 50: The meetings of Lu and Ling shall have the right to recall the Chiefs of Lu and Ling and re-elect new officers. When the Hsiang or Cheng Office considers that the Chiefs of Lu and Ling are guilty of violating law or of delinquency it may notify the citizens of the Lu and Ling concerned, to hold meetings to elect new officers.

Article 51: The recall and re-election of Chiefs of Lu and Ling as stipulated in the preceding article, shall be reported by the appropriate Hsiang or Cheng Office, through the Chu Office, to the Hsien Government for its records.

Article 52: The procedure of electing Chiefs of Lu and Ling and the term of their office shall be stipulated in the rules concerning Hsiang or Cheng self-governmenent.

Chater VII. Additional Clause

Article 53: The enactment of the present regulations shall be promulgated by a Mandate.

Competitive Examinations for Magistrates

Inasmuch as the system of Civil Service Examination is still in the process of organization under the auspices of the Examination Yuan of the National Government, the provinces have conducted, independently, competitive examinations for candidates for positions of Magistrates. The successful candidates are appointed by the Provincial Government to the various Hsien in the province.

The majority of the Magistrates in Kiangsu, Chekiang, Kwangtung etc. received their appointments after having passed satisfactory examinations.

Training Institutes for Chu Elders

Simultaneously, there are established, in a number of provinces, "Institutes for the Training of Chu Elders". In certain provinces, the organization is known as the "Institute for the Training of Local Self-government Workers." Students of this Institute, after being admitted upon examination, receive a special instruction ranging from three months to one year. Upon their graduation they are assigned to the various Hsien and are then appointed by the Magistrate to the Chu in their respective districts.

In general, there is a growing tendency on the part of the people towards taking some interest in the movement of local self-government. Such a development will doubtless have a far-reaching effect upon the future of China.

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New Books of Interest in the Far East

Mr. Woodhead on Extraterritoriality

Extraterritoriality in China: The Case Against Abolition, by H. W. Woodhead. Published by the Tientsin Press, Ltd. 72 pp., Mex. $1.

I have been handed for review this brochure, which is a reprint of a series of editorials which have been appearing inthe *Peking and Tientsin Times* during the months of September and October. It's author, the erudite Mr. H. G. Woodhead, C.B.E. (whatever that is), editor of the *China Year Book* and the *P. & T. Times*, is among the more conscipicuous exponents of that school of thought subscribed to by so many of his British countrymen in the Far East, which in the *Nation*, perhaps, has been anathematized as "an unshakable conviction that the Chinese are an inferior race."

This treatise of his cannot be handled with gloved hands, since it is based, from cover to cover, upon the assumption which that credo best voices. Mr. Woodhead could not, in any coma of optimism, have hoped for a ballad of praise from any liberal critic. For after perusing his collection of essays it becomes clear that this gentlemen,—like his cultured accomplice of the *North China Daily News*, who holds such identical views—will never be satisfied with the Judicial System in China until Judges wear the white-haired toupe and their procedure is closely modelled along lines which have been developed for the grave bench of H. I. H. Alas, if we are to wait until that day, China's hopes for extrality may as well be suffocated now and forever. Not that British juridical principles have not worked admirably in the British scheme; they have. But the Chinese are not British subjects—yet. And unless they do become such, it will have to be recognized that there are fundamented differences between a Chinese and a Britisher, and the former will no more consent to be judged according to the British tradition than the latter is prepared to submit to Chinese sovereignty, even when he resides in China.

The main argument which Mr. Woodhead summons in support of his contention that extrality should not be abolished in China is that of Insecurity. Under separate headings he writes of the insecurity of person and property, relating numerous "specific instances" of violation of foreign "rights" in China. All of these "incidents" are doubtless accurately reported. The amusing thing is the gravity with which Mr. Woodhead concludes that they prove the lives and property of foreigners immediately would become seriously menaced were the restrictions of extrality to be removed. It does not occur to him apparently that for nearly every instance which he mentions, a parallel easily could be found in descriptions of cases in which aliens have been mistreated in other countries, where extraterritoriality does not exist.

Under the heading of "Insecurity of Person" the author dwells upon the murder of 11 foreign priests during 1929. He states: "It cannot be pretended that the existance of consular jurisdiction is responsible for these outrages, which demonstrate the inability of the present government of China to restrain the forces of disorder in this country." It is not necessary to go abroad to find a comparison here. One can look into the model foreign settlement of Shanghai, consider the fact that more than a score of innocent Chinese have been wounded, some of them fatally, during 1929, by bullets not from bandits or brigands, but from the police! And so far as I know not one of these sinners has been even reprimanded by the British-controlled police department! He lists several of the "more serious" outrages which have come under his attention and offers them as proof of the need for the odious extrality system. Must China have a record of absolute absence of crime from her annals—something which no western country ever has been able to attain—before the powers grant her request for sovereignty over all those who live upon her soil? It apparently did not occur to Mr. Woodhead that in spite of the existence of the precious privileges which he so much covets these crimes were not avoided.

As further evidence of the barbarity of China this author uses a letter from the inmates of a Chinese jail in Tientsin, in which it is alleged that the prisoners "are treated worse than dogs, and no person ought even to attempt to settle any difference by recourse to the courts." If this sort of testimony is to be introduced, we may refer to a letter from an inmate of the British jail in the International Settlement, recently printed in a foreign paper in Shanghai, in which it was declared, "that the jailors are perfectly free to beat and torture the prisoners and do whatever they want. We may become insane or even die from tortures, but there is no redress. The Shanghai Municipal prison is run by a bunch of rascals who have made the outside world believe that it is necessary for the powers to protect the present status of the settlement. Surely conditions could be no worse in any Chinese prison and I pray to God the Chinese will soon do something about the matter."

It would require too much space to enumerate the errors both in facts and in judgment solemnly set down in support of the "inferiority of the Chinese race" theory upon which, as we have said, Mr. Woodhead has attempted to erect his edifice of pro-extrality. A few of them, however, briefly may be pointed out, at random. He states that German nationals in China number only 3,026. The German Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai could have told him that there are more than 3,000 of them in this city alone. He advances as profound opinion that the fair treatment which Germans have received in this country without the protection of extrality is not to be accepted as indicative of what would happen were all the powers to regress their special privileges. The Chinese are according them justice merely in order to impress the rest of the foreigners, says the author. So soon as no one has any extra rights, then, Mr. Woodhead implies, the Chinese will start another Boxer rebellion and run all the paleface barbarians into the sea. This, of course, is absolutely unsubstantiated theory and pure drivel.

In expressing the "Foreign Attitude" Mr. Woodhead says that "it would be difficult, if not impossible, in any lay foreign community to find ten per cent of its number who considered submission to Chinese jurisdiction desirable, practicable or safe." What he meant, but failed to add, was that they would not find it "profitable, convenient, or tending to uphold foreign prestige." But nine-tenths, we venture to say, would admit the present system to be cruelly unfair—provided they were not to be quoted!

Mr. Woodhead, with all his stiff eloquence, has not justified the continued existence of extrality. He has merely repeated excuses mouthed by his British and American cohorts, which upon examination fail to hold water. The sad truth of the matter is that extrality in China probably will not be abolished till such time as her army and navy are sufficient to command the respect of the powers. When such a time arrives, we will no longer hear these hysterical shrieks against "outrages" and violations of foreign rights. Japan had to build a navy that was second to none in Asiatic waters before England gave up her special privileges in that country. China, apparently will have to do the same.—P. T. C.

French Airplane Reaches Shanghai

Captain Costes and Mechanic Bellonte arrived here on the 21st from Mukden in their Breguet airplane and landed at Hungjao Aerodrome after a perfect flight. Leaving Mukden at 8: 15 a.m. they flew 1,365 kilometers and landed at 4: 25 p.m., first circling over the city for 20 minutes. Captain Costes is famous for his fast flying record. On his present trip he set up a distance record of 9,600 kilometres, in 52 hours non-stop. Captain Costes started his flight to Hanoi on the 22nd about 4:30 a.m. and arrived at his destination about 4: 30 p.m. Thus he hopes to reach Paris by Sunday or Monday, carrying the first aerial mails from Indo-China to Paris. The machine used on his flight is the latest pattern Breguet, Model R. specially built for Captain Costes for crossing the Atlantic. Its speed is 257 kilometres an hour and it is powered by a 600 h.p. Hispano Suiza motor.

Musical Society to be Discussed

The suggestion of the Committee of the Shanghai Art Club to invite the musical community of Shanghai to join its ranks and to form a separate musical section has elicited a good deal of interest. It is therefore proposed to hold a meeting of all those interested in music on October 29, at 5:30 p.m. in the Lecture Hall of the Royal Asiatic Society 5, Museum Road, to discuss the proposed addition to the club. Professor Zaharoff, an artist of world-wide reputation, will be present.

Gideon A. Lyon Says Osaka Mainichi Interview "Unauthorized"

(Reprinted Courtesy United Press)

Washington, Oct. 5

An editorial attack in the *China Weekly Review* of August 3 on an interview in a Japanese newspaper with Gideon A. Lyon, member of the Carnegie party of journalists who toured the Far East last summer, today brought from Lyon the assertion that publication of the interview was unauthorized although he had talked with a Japanese newspaper man along the lines indicated in the interview.

Lyon, who is chief editorial writer for the Washington *Star*, was quoted in the Japanese interview as condemning attempts made by Chinese to influence the opinions of the members of the American party. The veteran editorial writer who has engaged in newspaper work for 42 years, was quoted as referring to the Chinese attempts as crude and ineffective.

The *Weekly Review* took Lyon strongly to task for accepting Chinese hospitality and shortly thereafter criticizing his late hosts in an interview in Japan.

Interviewed by the *United Press*, Lyon declared the Japanese reporter apparently had placed on his remarks an offensive construction which he had not intended and which he regretted. Regarding the substance of the comment attributed to him, however, Lyon reiterated his belief that certain efforts made by Chinese to disseminate propaganda among members of the party availed nothing but reflected adversely upon the authors of the attempts.

He referred especially to large banners attacking the Japanese which were strung along the side of a railway station in Shantung Province, and to the persistence with which representatives of the Nationalist Government "pursued" them in Manchuria, where the visiting journalists were guests of the South Manchuria Railway and Japanese officials.

The editor of the *China Weekly Review* criticized Lyon particularly for that part of the Japanese interview which attributed to him a statement that the Chinese had been unable to change the views of the members of the party.

"I did not intend to give a public interview which would be offensive to any Chinese." Lyon told the *United Press*, "but it is true I perso-ally heard nothing in China which convinced me that country has a stable, unified government. The contrary truth was too obvious."

An editorial which has just appeared in the Washington *Evening Star*, on which Mr. Lyon has charge of the editorial page, describes recent reports of uprisings in China and said:

"All this turmoil bespeaks the instability of the Nationalist Government in China. Chiang Kai-shek has managed to hold his organization intact against heavy odds, but at best it subsists on the slender basis of the reluctant acquiescence of half a dozen military leaders. The lack of coherence has been illustrated by the ill-advised move in Manchuria against Russia, precipitating a war-making condition when the National Government could not hope for a united front against a foreign enemy."

Increase of Mail Transportation Fees, Possible Increased Postage

The Chinese press in Shanghai states that according to the *Kuo Min* Agency the carriage of mails by railways has hitherto been paid for by the Post Office. It is now learned that, owing to their being unable to meet payments from receipts, the railways have asked the Post Office to increase the existing mail transportation fees two or three fold, involving an additional expenditure of several million dollars. The Post Office, however, due to poor revenue during the past few years, is unable to comply with this request and has explained its difficulties to the railways, with the request that the increase be waived, so that public communication facilities may not be adversely affected. It is feared that if the railways insist upon the increase the Post Office would be obliged to meet the situation by raising its tariff of postage on letters. The present rate of postage for an ordinary letter is 4 cents, which is equivalent to 12 coppers according to the local rate of exchange. Any increase in the tariff would aggravate the burden of the public. The postal authorities are said to be very anxious over this matter.

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The Report on

EXTRATERRITORIALITY

Copies of the Report of the International Commission which investigated the Practice of Extraterritoriality in China may be obtained by addressing The China Weekly Review, enclosing the sum of $1,00 to cover cost and postage.

The Report contains four sections as follows:

Part I.—Present Practice of Extraterritoriality in China.

Part II.—Laws and Judicial System of China.

Part III.—Administration of Justice in China.

Part IV.—Recommendations.

In addition there is an appendix containing the Declaration of the President of China to reform the laws and administration of justice; a summary of clauses from the treaties containing the Extraterritorial provisions; a list of modern Chinese courts and prisons and a report of the Committee which toured North and Central China investigating conditions.

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Men and Events

Sir Robert Ho Tung sailed to Hongkong on October 21 on the s.s. Empress of Asia.

Mr. R. G. Morsdens, chief engineer of the Automatic Electric Company Ltd., arrived here on October 22 on board the President Pierce.

Mr. Y. M. Chien. a prominent banker of this city, has formally assumed his office as General Manager of Chang Hsing Coal Mining Company in Shanghai.

Another group of round-the-world tourists is due in Shanghai on October 28 on board of the Dollar str. President Johnson, which left San Francisco October 4.

A Nanking telegram to the Chinese press says that the Shanghai-Nanking is to be renamed and will hereafter known as the *Kin-Hu* or Nanking-Shanghai Railway.

Mr. Chang Ching-kiang, Chairman of the Chekiang Provincial Government has come to Shanghai from Hangchow on his way to the Capital for important business.

Miss Soume Tcheng, well known local woman lawyer and legal adviser to many firms, has recently accepted the post of Legal Adviser of China Union Trading Company in Shanghai.

Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Mr. Wei Tao-ming, Minister of Justice arrived at Nanking from Shanghai on October 21, after spending the week end in Shanghai.

Having made an intensive investigation of educational conditions in North China, Dr. Chu Ming-yi, Chairman of the Sino-Belgian Commission on Boxer Indemnity Funds, is now back in Shanghai.

Two new motorbus roads to link up Tsaochiatu with Chengju and Tachang in Chapei, will soon be built by Dr. Chen Yi, Commissioner of Public Works of the City Government of Greater Shanghai.

Municipal police on Monday visited the Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Company where a number of workers were conducting a meeting without permission. The workers were ordered to leave and did so.

G. E. Sokolsky, Editor of the "Far Eastern Review" and political writer for the *North China Daily News* lectured on "The Chinese Eastern Railway Situation" October 22 at 9 p.m. at the foreign Y. M. C. A.

Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the National Government, invited the American newspaper magnate, Roy Howard, to a dinner party at the Majestic Hotel in Shanghai on the evening of October 20.

Several thousand employees of the Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Company on Oct. 21 were given a full holiday with pay, in commemoration of the anniversary of the death of a former managing-director of the concern.

Mr. Liu Ta-chun, Director of the Statistical Department connected with the Legislative Yuan of the National Government, sailed for Japan to attend the Third Conference of The Institute of Pacific Relations in Tokyo.

Mr. Henri Johannot, Industrial Secretary of the World's Alliance Y. M. C. A. at Geneva, addressed the members of the Rotary Club at the Cathay Hotel on October 24. The subject of the address was "The Boy in Industry".

Both the employees of the British-American Tobacco Co.'s factories and the printers of the Commercial Press Ltd. have issued manifestoes supporting the "Evening Post" strikers and exhorting them to fight for the downfall of the "Imperialists".

The Japanese Minister to China, Mr. Saburi, and members of the local Japanese Consulate, were invited to a dinner party on the evening of Oct. 22 by General Chang Chun, Mayor of the Chinese Municipality of Greater Shanghai in the Native Bankers' Club, 4 Hongkong Road.

Mr. Manuel Quezon, President of the Philippine Senate, left Shanghai on the s.s. President Madison for Manila. Mrs. and Miss Quezon left the same day on board the s.s. Tungchow for Tientsin from where they will proceed to Peiping on a pleasure trip. They will return to Shanghai in a week's time.

From the Chinese Press

News items pertaining to Chinese politics and general affairs appearing under this heading, are taken chiefly from the daily reports of the Kuo Wen (independent) Kuo Min (Nanking official) Ta Chung (Kuominchun) and from translations of articles and dispatches appearing in the local Chinese press.

Tuesday, October 15.—General Fong Peng-jen, Acting-Chairman of the Hupeh Provincial Government left for Peiping on the 14th en route to Taiyuan to confer with General Yen Hsi-shan about the North-western situation.—The Provisional Headquarters of the Commander-in-chief in Hankow will be restored with General Liu Chih, Commander of the 2nd Route Army, as the Director.—General Chen Chi-tang, Commander of the 8th Route Army together with Admiral Chen Cheh and Mr. Wu Te-chen has returned to Canton from Wuchow.—Yu Tso-peh and Li Ming-sui have fled to Lungchow from Nanning and Nanning has been occupied by General Lu Huan-san.—The Government forces and the Kuominchun units under Sun Liang-chen are reported to be facing each other at Loyang, with the 5th Route Army under General Tang Seng-chi.—Mr. Chao Tai-wen, President of the Control Yuan declared that General Feng Yu-hsiang is now a prisoner and under detention by General Yen Hsi-shan.—General Chu Shao-liang, Commander of the 6th Route Army, has ordered his troops to concentrate at Yingtak, in the North River region, in anticipation of the insurgents.—Brigadier-Commander Yang Yi has been instructed to proceed northward to Kweilan to guard the border.—Admiral Shen Hung-lieh, Commander of the North-Eastern, squadron arrived this morning at Fuchin where he is preparing for the launching of an attack against the Soviet troops now in occupation of Tungkianghsien.

Wednesday, October 16.—General Ho Chen-chun, personal representative of President Chiang Kai-shek has returned to Peiping from Taiyuan, where he conferred with General Yen Hsi-shan.—Eighty deputies of both the Central Party Headquarters and the Mongolian and Tibetan affairs Committee are leaving shortly on an inspection tour of Mongolia, Tibet, Sinkiang and Kokonor for the purpose of investigation.—Mr. Yang Chao-tai, newly appointed Minister of Interior, General Chu Shao-kwang, Acting Minister of War, and General Ma Fu-hsiang, newly appointed Vice-Chairman of the Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Committee, were simultaneously installed into their respective offices yesterday at the State Council Building.—General Hsiang Han-ping and his troops arrived at Sunchow on Oct. 15 and have taken over the garrisoning of the city.—Yu Tso-peh and Li Ming-sui have lost all influence and are now trying to cross the border into Annam by way of Lungchow.—The rebellious "Ironsides" under Chang Fu-kuei are remaining inactive in the Hsupu-Sinhwa region and the reports to the effect that they have reached the Kwangsi border are denied in a telegram from Changsha.—It is announced that the Government forces arrayed in five Route Armies with General Fong Ting-ying as Commander of the 1st Route Army, General Liu Chih as Commander of the 2nd Route Army, General Han Fu-chu as Commander of the 3rd Route Army General Ho Chien as Commander of the 4th Route Army and General Tang Seng-chi as Commander of the 5th Route Army will engage in the punitive campaign against the Kuominchun insurgents with Headquarters at Kaifeng and Hankow.—General Shih Yiu-san, Commander of the 13th Route Army, was appointed Chairman of the Anhwei Provincial Government in succession to General Fong Chen-wu, at a meeting of the Central Political Council today.—Sentences of imprisonment ranging from two to nine years have been passed on the Soviet prisoners arrested during the raid on the Harbin Soviet Consulate last May.—The Kirin Provincial Forces on the 14th re-occupied Tungkianghsien which was captured by Soviet troops last week.—General Fong Peng-jen Acting Chairman of the Hupeh Provincial Government has arrived at Peiping to substitute for General Ho Chen-chun as the personal representative of President Chiang.

Thursday, October 17.—The proposed Shanghai and Hankow Air Mail and Passenger service will be inaugurated next month.—The Commander-in-chief's Provisional Headquarters at Peiping has instructed the authorities of the Tientsin Customs and other Railway Administration authorities to adopt measures to prevent the transportation of foodstuffs destined for the Kuominchun in the North-West.—The Standing Committee of the Central Executive Committee, in an order to the Ministry of Finance, instructs that the system of farming out taxes to private merchants in Shanghai should be abolished in accordance with a previous decision.—Insurgents under Chang Fa-kuei on the north bank of the Yuan River are reported defeated by the

Hunan Provincial forces.—Kuominchun insurgents are reported on the defensive in western Honan.—Yen Hsi-shan denies the report that he and Feng Yu-hsiang have issued a joint circular telegram.—Han Fu-chu has pledged his support of the Central Government.—Wang Shu-han, representative of Chang Hsueh-liang, has returned to Peiping from Taiyuan.—Yu Tso-peh and Li Ming-sui are reported ready to leave the country.—Latest reports indicate that the fighting at Tungkianghsien between the Chinese and Soviet forces has stopped.—Hseuh Tuhpi, Minister of Public Health, has telegraphed his resignation to the State Council from Taiyuan.—Kuominchun cavalry under Cheng Ta-chang is reported to be heading for Sunshan and to have clashed with the left wing of the 5th Route Army.—Shih Yiu-san has been appointed Chairman of the Anhwei Government in succession to Fang Chen-wu.

Friday, October 18.—Li Fu-ying, Gendarmerie Commander for Peiping, has issued a proclamation prohibiting the publication of unfounded reports in connection with the present situation.—Chiang Kai-shek has ordered the establishment of a Political Training Department attached to the Commander-in Chief's Headquarters.—The text of the new Sino-Greco Treaty of Amity and Commerce has been received at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.—Chu Min-yi, member of the Central Executive Committee, has been appointed by the State Council as the National Government's delegate to the Belgian Grand Exposition.—The *Reuter* report that T. V. Soong is leaving for Canton is officially denied.—One battalion of Fong Chen-wu's troops, mumbering 800 men, stationed at Wuhu, mutinied this morning upon being refused additional pay as their condition of disbandment.—A mixed battalion of cadets of the Central Military Academy has been organized to accompany Chiang Kai-shek to Hankow.—Chiang Kai-shek will personally assume command of the Southern Route Army.—A dispatch from Loyang declares that dissension has arisen among the Kuominchun leaders.—Tang Seng-chi, Commander of the 5th Route Army, arrived in Chengchow from Nanking today.

Saturday, October 19.—The China Aviation Corporation suggests that it and the Ministry of Communications cooperate in the operation of the proposed Shanghai-Nanking-Hankow Air Service.—Ho Chen-chun arrived in Nanking from Chengchow last night.—Chen Tiao-yuan arrived in Nanking yesterday.—The suppression of all counter-revolutionary literature or publications throughout the country has been ordered.—C. C. Wu is due back in New York from Geneva Oct. 21.—Liu Chih, Director of the C.I.C.'s Headquarters called a conference of ranking military commanders in Hankow yesterday to discuss the plan of campaign in Southern Honan and Nortwestern Hupeh.—The spceial mixed battalion composed of 2,000 cadets from the Central Military Academy which will accompany Chiang Kai-shek to the front has been organized.—The Northeastern authorities are preparing for the accomodation of the Defence Forces at the front through the winter.—The French aviator, Coste, arrived in Mukden last night.—By order of Chiang Kai-shek, Ho Chien will remain in Paoking.—The Chekiang Provincial High Court has ordered the establishment of ten more district courts.—Plans for the construction of a railway connecting the Yentungshan station in Kirin with Changchun on the South Manchurian Railway have been formulated by the Northeastern Communications Committee.—It is reported that Lu Chung-lin, Liu Yo-feng, and Liu Chi, subordinates of Feng Yu-hsiang have arrived in Japan.—Fong Peng-jen this morning visited Yen Hsi-shan at Chienan village.

Sunday and Monday, October 20 and 21.—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has instructed Hsu Mo to lodge another protest with the French Consul-General in Shanghai against the illegal transmisson of commercial messages by the Koukaza and Siccawei radio stations in the French Concession.—Chiang Kai-shek yesterday received a report from Ho Chen-chun on the results of the latter's conference with Yen Hsi-shan in Taiyuan.—Liu Chen-hua, Commander of the 11th Route Army reports that he is advancing his troops in Hopei further south to the northern bank of the Yellow River.—Yen Hsi-shan is reported to have requested all insurgent leaders of the Kuominchun to cease military activities in Honan.—C. T. Wang has assured representatives of Chinese shipping that he has no intention of granting reciprocal privileges of inland navigition to the Japanese in the revision of the Sino-Japanese Treaty.—The Ministry of Railways has formulated regulations governing the sending of students to work in various railways in America.—The "Ironsides" under Chang Fa-kuei are reported to have retreated to Lungtan and Sinhwa.—3,000 White Russians are reported to have announced their intention of renouncing their Russian nationality and registering themselves as Chinese subjects.—Chang Hsueh-liang reports that the tense situation along the Manchuria-Siberia border is somewhat relaxed.—A conference to discuss the Sino-Soviet dispute

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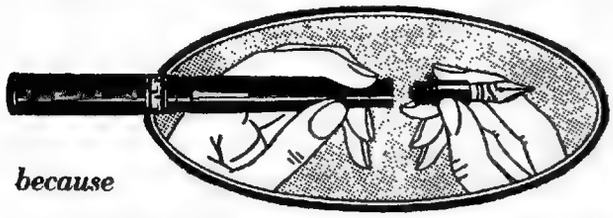

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and the Northwest crisis was held in Chang Hsueh-liangs, Headquarters the morning of the 20th.—Measures for guarding the Hupeh-Honan border against the Kuominchun rebels are being enforced in the Fancheng-Siangyang region.—It is reported from Chengchow that a clash took place in the vicinity of Heishihkwan on the 19th between 5th Route Army and the Kuominchun forces.—Ho Yi-shan, Commander of the 3rd Shantung Division, and five Battalion Commanders of the Division arrived in Nanking last night.—Chen Tiao-yuan has returned to Tsinan from the Capital.—Yen Hsi-shan is reported to have refused a request from Feng Yu-hsiang for permission to return to Shensi.

The Asama Maru

The North China Daily News, in its September 5 issue published a letter questioning the origin of the Japanese word, "Maru". In Japan, from big ocean-going liners to small river craft, each vessel has a name with the suffix "Maru". The letter aroused much interest among the Japanese as well as the foreign community of Shanghai. A Japanese replied saying that "Maru means a pill, a ball, anything round. He pointed out that it is some way connected with the eye or eye ball still carved on the bows of Chinese junks which must have been the first foreign vessels to visit Japan. Another writer pointed out that "Maru" means "Departed". About three centuries ago a European vessel arrived in Japan, the vessel was running short of men, so this vessel took with her some Japanese as her sailors. When their friends inquired about them, they were answered "Maru" meaning "departed" by the European vessel. One man even said that the word has its origin from a Portuguese word, "Mar" meaning "sea". Anyway, no matter how this word originated, we know it follows the names of any Japanese vessel. Now we have the *Asama Maru*.

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Peiping Ricsha Men Attack Tramway

A dispute between rickshamen and tramwaymen led to rioting on October 22 in Peiping. Rickshamen armed with clubs attacked trams in all sections of the city. Advancing on the cars at their stopping places, the rickshamen ordered the trammen off their cars; those refusing were beaten. The passengers were then hustled out. Windows of of the trams were smashed, woodwork ripped off and mechanism damaged. The attacks were carried out simultaneously throughout the city and the police apparently considered themselves helpless to control the situation. Immediately martial law was declared and soldiers were rushed to the city. Together with the police they quelled the rioters and order was gradually restored. As far as is known there are three tram conductors suffering from severe injuries on the head inflicated by the rickshamen when they refused to leave their duty. As to the immediate cause of the riot little is known except that the Ricksha Union and the Trammen Union are not on good terms.

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Japanese News Reports on Chinese Situation

The following news reports are summaries of news messages dealing with the Chinese political situation and Japanese activities in China which are distributed to the Chinese and foreign press in China by the Japanese semi-official Shimbun Rengo News Service.

Peiping, Oct. 15.—General Ho Cheng-chun, after his final interview with General Yen Hsi-shan on the 14th left Taiyuan for Chengchow.

Hankow, Oct. 15.—Part of the 2nd and 9th Divisions under the Command of General Liu Chih arrived at Wushengkwan on the 13th..

Harbin, Oct. 15.—800 Soviet troops occupied the city of Tungkiang on Oct. 14. Three Chinese gunboats were sunk by the Soviet bombardment and 500 were drowned as the result of the clash.

Harbin, Oct. 15.—According to a communique issued by the local Chinese authorities, the Soviet troops occupied Heihotun on the night of the 13th and the Chinese Naval Force stationed there was compelled to retreat to Fuchin.

Hankow, Oct. 16.—General Liu Chih, who has been appointed as the Director of the Wuhan Branch of the Central Headquarters of Army, Navy, and Air Force, is expected to take up the new post on the 19th. General Ho Ying-chin is also reported to have been appointed Director of the Kaifeng Branch.

Peiping, Oct. 16.—General Fang Pen-jen arrived at Peiping and immediately left for Taiyuan to interview General Yen Hsi-shan.

Harbin, Oct. 16.—More than 2,000 Soviet persons, who have been detained at the Sapeitzu camp since the C. E. R. case, commenced a hunger strike this morning.

Mukden, Oct. 16.—General Chang Tso-hsiang and Wan Foo-lin have wired General Chang Hsueh-liang to maintain an attitude of absolute neutrality towards the strained situation in South China.

Hankow, Oct. 17.—It is estimated that the troops now concentrated in Hupeh are nine divisions and six brigades, including the first Division commanded by General Liu Chih and General Fang Shih-sheng's troops.

Peiping, Oct. 17.—General Ho Cheng-chun, upon his arrival at Chengchow immediately assumed the post as Acting Commander-in-Chief of the 5th Route Army Corps of the Central troops and held a military conference with the generals there.

Peiping, Oct. 17.—Mr. Wang Shou-han, Fengtien representative to Taiyuan, has arrived here with his party and is expected to return to Mukden tomorrow.

Nanking, Oct. 18.—At 3 a.m. today part of the 45th Division in Wuhu under the command of Wang Hsuan-lin mutinied and started looting.

Peiping, Oct. 18.—The inspection party of 12 Japanese Diet members, arrived at Peiping this evening from Japan.

Changsha, Oct. 18.—It is reported that Chang Fa-kuei, who is still at Shenchow is planning to work his way back toward Hankow, taking the advantage of present chaotic situation in the North-West.

Hankow, Oct. 19.—On receiving the report that President Chiang Kai-shek is visiting here, all the local government organs and public bodies are busily engaged in making preparations for his reception. It is learned that President Chiang will call an important military conference after his arrival.

Nanking, Oct. 19.—The government forces under General Tang Sheng-chi and the Kuominchun troops last night crashed in the vicinity of Yenshin, along the Lung-hai Railway line.

Tsinan, Oct. 20.—General Chen Chao-yuan, Chairman of the Shantung Provincial Government has arrived here from Nanking where he held a conference with President Chiang in connection with the situation in northern Shantung where the troops of General Shih Yu-shan have hitherto been stationed.

Peiping, Oct. 20.—The North-West Army held its conference at Shanchow and decided to launch a general attack upon the National forces at Chengchow, Hsichow and Hsinyang as the first objectives.

Peiping, Oct. 21.—General Chang Hsueh-liang today held a military conference with Chow Lung-kuang and other military leaders at which it was resolved that the Three Eastern Provinces shall issue a joint telegram to support the Nanking Government.

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American Gold Bond Quotations

Name of Security	Coupon Rate %	Date of Maturity	Sale Price Oct. 24	Approx. Yield to Maturity %
The National City Bank of New York		New Stock	530	——
Argentine Government	6	Oct. 1, 1960	99½	6.04
Australia	4½	May 1, 1956	85½	5.55
U. S. of Brazil	6½	Oct. 15, 1957	87¼	7.61
Kingdom of Belgium	7	Nov. 1, 1956	106⅛	6.51
City of Budapest	6	June 1, 1962	75½	8.16
Canadian Pacific Railway	4	Perpetual Stk.	85½	4.71
Chgo., Milw., St. Paul & Pacific Rwy.	5	Jan. 1, 2000	75	6.69
ChicagoRapidTransit Co.	6	July 1, 1953	80	7.87
Chile Copper Co. Debs.	5	Jan. 1, 1947	95	5.45
Chile Government (Railway)	6	Feb. 1, 1961	91⅞	6.62
Cuba Northern Railway	5½	June 1, 1942	81	7.92
Chile Government	6	Sep. 1, 1961	91½	6.64
CubanDominicanSugar.	7½	Nov. 1, 1944	61	——
Kingdom of Denmark	6	Jan. 1, 1942	103½	5 60
Dutch East Indies	5½	Nov. 1, 1955	102⅞	5.30
Republic of Finland	5½	Feb. 1, 1958	84¾	6.72
French Government	7	Dec. 1, 1949	109½	6.17
German Government	7	Oct. 15, 1949	107	6.38
German Central Bank for Agriculture	6	Oct. 15, 1960	82	7.50
German Central Bank for Agriculture	6	Apr. 15, 1938	88	7.97
German General Electric Co.	6	May 1, 1948	91⅜	6.83
Greek Government	6	Feb. 1, 1968	82	7.43
Ilseder Steel Corporation	6	Aug. 1, 1948	83½	7.66
Kingdom of Italy	7	Dec. 1, 1951	96	7.37
Japanese Government	6½	Feb. 1, 1954	101½	6.38
State of Minas Geraes (Brazil)	6½	Mar. 1, 1958	86½	7.68
Mortgage Bank of Chile	6	Apr. 30, 1961	89	6.86
Norwegian Hydro-Elec.-Nitro. Corp.	5½	Nov. 1, 1957	87¾	6.45
Kingdom of Norway	6	Oct. 15, 1952	101⅜	5.89
Northern Ohio Power & Light Co.	6½	Jan. 1, 1941	94	7.30
Republic of Peru	6	Dec. 1, 1960	82	7.50
Paris, Lyons & Med Rwy.	6	Aug. 15, 1958	100⅛	5.99
Republic of Panama	5	May 15, 1963	92	5.53
State of Rio Grande Do Sul (Brazil)	6	June 1, 1968	80½	7.56
Rhine Westphalia Elec. Power Corp.	6	Aug. 1, 1953	91½	6.72
Saxon State Mortgage Inst	6½	Dec. 1, 1946	91	7.44
Saxon Public Works,Inc.	6½	May 1, 1951	90	7.44
Tokyo Electric Light Co.	6	Jun. 15, 1953	88⅞	6.97
UnitedKingdom of Great Britain	5½	Feb. 1, 1937	104½	4.78
City of Vienna	6	Nov. 1, 1952	84½	7.10
Abitibi Power&PaperCo.	6	Cum. Pfd Stock.	81	7.41
BelgianNat'l.Rwy.Pcptg. Pfd. Stock	6	(American Shrs)	78½	7.64
Cannon Mills Co. (Dividend $2.80 p. a.)		Common Stock	42	——
General Mills, Inc.	6	Cum. Pfd Stock.	91½	6.56
General Mills, Inc. (Div. $3 per annum.)		Common Stock	68	——
Hershey Chocolate Corp. Convertible	4	Pfd. Stock	137	2.92
Mohawk Carpet Mills, Inc. (Div $2.50 p.a.)		Common Stock	60¼	——
Pennsylvaina-Dixie Cement Corp	7	Cum. Pfd. Stock.	37	——
Willys Overland Co.	7	Cum Pfd. Stock	90½	7.75
General Motors Corp. (New)		Common Stock	57⅜	——
Andes Copper MiningCo.		Common Stock	47¾	——
United States Steel Corp.		Common Stock	204	——
Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey		Common Stock	73½	——
Standard Oil Co. of New York		Common Stock	40¾	——
Pennsylvania Railroad Company		Common Stock	97½	——
United Aircraft & Transport Corp. (p. v. $50)	6	1 Pfd. Stock	74	4.05
United Aircraft & Transport Corp.		Common Stock	80⅛	——
American I. G. Chemical Corr. Conv. Debs.	5½	May 1, 1949	116¾	4.23
Beaux-Arts Apartments, Inc. $6 1st Pfd. Stk. &		Common Stock	98½ per unit	
General Electric Co.		Common Stock	314	——

NOTE: The above quotations are received by Cable, and whilst believed to be correct, are not guaranteed.

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday 23rd October, 1929

Silver:—Has wavered during the week between the limits of 23⅛d. and 22 15/16d. for spot, and 23 3/16d. and 23d. for 2 months forward, the latter being the lowest point touched so far in the recent decline. This morning's quotations are 22 15/16d. and 23 1/16d. respectively. It would appear that for the present, anyway, a certain resistance sets in at the above levels, while fundamentally the situation in China, which is governing the silver market, remains the same. Stocks of dollars here have been diminished this week, but sycee has increased, and will be again augmented shortly from the U. S. A.

Exchange —A slightly steadier tone has been evident this week, the market being influenced to some extent by War rumours in China; one day in particular, the 18th inst, Chinese speculators drove the Gold Bar down from 425.60 to 420. The Yen, also, quoted at 87½ on that morning fell to 86⅝.

Without detailing all the small changes of Sterling during the week, which have only varied between narrow limits, with business very restricted we would remark that T/T on London and and New York at the commencement of the week were respectively 2/2 1/16d. and G.$54⅝. These rates are actually the lowest, not only this week, but for very many years past. 2/3 1/8d. and G$56¼ are the lowest rates reported for 4 m/s export bills, and the Gold Bar at one period reached a new h gh of 425.60.

We quote at closing to-day, for merchants T/T on London 2/3 1/16d., on New York 54⅞, and Yen 86¾.

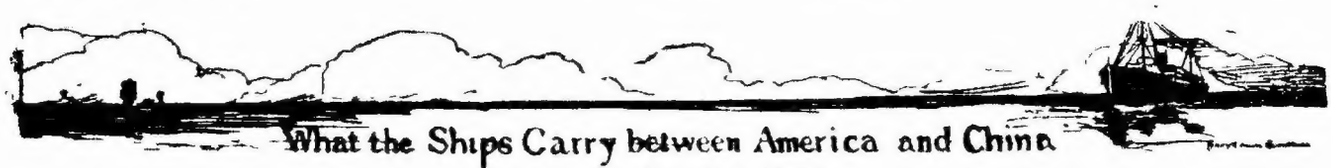
Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver.....Tls 88,697,000 an increase of Tls 1,470,000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars ..... $ 138,130,000 a decrease of $ 1,810,000
Estimated value Tls. 188,150,000 as against Tls. 121,030,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for Sep.	Thursday October 17th	Friday October 18th	Saturday October 19th	Monday October 21st	Tuesday October 22nd	Wed., October 23rd
Bank's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T on London	2/3.469	2/2½	2/2½	2/2½	2/2½	2/2½	2/2½
D/Dfts ,,	—	2/2 9/16	2/2 9/16	2/2 9/16	2/2 9/16	2/2 9/16	2/2 9/16
4 m/s ,,	—	2/2 11/16	2/2 11/16	2/2 11/16	2/2 11/16	2/2 11/16	2/2 11/16
T/T India	153 687	148¼	148¼	148¼	148¼	148¼	148¼
T/T France	1,418.125	1370	1370	1370	1370	1370	1370
T/T On N.Y Demand	55.458	53¾ 53⅞	53¾ 53⅞	53¾ 53⅞	53¾ 53⅞	53¾ 53⅞	53¾ 53⅞
T/T Hamburg R/M.		225	225	225	225	225	225
T/T H'kong	85.198	80nom.	80nom	80nom.	79¼*	79¾*	79¾*
T/T Japan	85 161	89¼	89¼	89	88¾	88¾	88¾
T/T Batavia	138.416	133½	133½	133½	133½	133½	133½
T/T Straits Bk's buying rates	101.635	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾
4 m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	2/5.219	2/4½	2/4¼	2/4¼	2/4¼	2/4¼	2/4¼
4 m/s ,, D/P	--	2/4⅜	2/4⅜	2/4⅜	2/4⅜	2/4⅜	2/4⅜
6 m/s ,, B/L Cred D/A	2/5.53	2/4 9/16	2/4 9/16	2/4 9/16	2/4 9/16	2/4 9/16	2/4 9/16
4 m/s B/F Cred D/A or D/P	1.503.125	1455	1455	1455	1455	1455	1455
4 m/s N.Y.Lc.	58.661	57	57	57	57	57	57
4 m/s ,, *Doc*	—	57½	57½	57½	57½ *nom.	57½ *nom.	57½ *nom.

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on *rising* Market, lower when falling	Oct. 17th	Oct 18th	Oct. 19th	Oct. 21st	Oct. 22nd	Oct. 23rd
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence	23⅛	23	23 1/16	23 1/16	23 1/16	23 1/16
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G.$ 49⅞	G $.49⅜	G.$.50	G.$.49⅝	G.$ 49¾	G.$.49⅞
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls.10 (Chauping) 978 touch)	Tls 424.90	Tls 421	Tls 420.90	Tls 421.80	Tls 422.80	Tls. 421.40
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls.100 (Canton) 999 touch)	110.9	110.90	110.90	110.9	110.90	110.90
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	72 0875	71.0625	72.10	72.1625	72 0875	72.075
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)	3½%	3½%	5%	4½%	5%	4½%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	6½%	London on Paris	T/T 123.84
Bank of France rate of discount	3½%	New York on London	T/T 4.87 1/8
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s	6¼%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5 27/32
,, 4 ,,	6¼%	Hongkong on London	T/T 1/8 7/8
,, 6 ,,	6¼%	Kobe on London	T/T 1/11½



What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces, Mills—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls.; Oct. Customs Rate Tls. 1.61 equal Gold $1

GOLDEN STAR, August 9.
From U. S. of America

Asphalt	Pls.	6,435
Paper, Chipboard	,,	3,811
Paints	Galls	291
Gasolene	,,	31,800
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	,,	60,294

PRESIDENT LINCOLN, August 15.
To U. S. of America.

Tea, Black:		
Other kinds, Kiukiang, etc	Pls	108
Congou, Hankow	,,	36
Tea, Green:		
YoungHyson, Hangchow	,,	14
Other kinds, Shanghai	,,	8
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Soochow Bls. 5	,,	5.08
White, Shanghai Bls. 25	,,	24.62
Yellow, S'hai Bls. 5	,,	4.98
Yellow, Tsingtao, etc.	Bls. 30 ,,	30.25
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, Shanghai Bls. 20	,,	19.98
Silk, Raw, Reeled from Doupions:		
Shanghai	Bls. 10 Pls	9.85
Silk, Waste, Refuse:		
Shanghai	Bls. 8 ,,	25 00
Bristles	,,	55
Brassware	,,	64
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	30
Wool Sheep's	,,	308
Hats, Buntal Fibre	Pcs	1,200
Hats, Hemp	,,	1,800
Skins, Dog, Tanned	,,	2,000
Skins, Dog, 1st Quality	,,	180
Skins, Dog, 2nd ,,	,,	180
Skins, Dog, 3rd ,,	,,	90

MELVILLE DOLLAR, August 19.
From U. S. of America.

Flour, Wheat	Pls	144
Paints, Unclassed	G lls.	141
Timber:		
Laths	Pcs.	100,000
Softwood:		
Clear	Sup. ft.	206,128
Merchantable	,,	356,134
Ordinary, Sawn	,,	2,361,354
Round Logs	,,	179,993

BORDEAUX MARU, Aug. 22.
To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai Bls. 15	Pls.	15.03
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, Soochow Bls. 60	,,	61.33
Silk, Raw Filature:		
Wild, Chefooetc. Bls. 219	,,	228.66
Silk Raw, Reeled from Doupions:		
Shanghai	Bls. 130 Pls.	129 59
Silk Pongees, Honan	,,	10.33
Bristles	,,	50
Cotton Rags	,,	2,255
Cotton Wadding, Old	,,	154
Feathers Duck	,,	56

YEIFUKU MARU, August 23.
From U S of America

Cotton, Raw	Bls. 4,018 Pls.	10,580

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND, August 23.
To U. S. of America

Merchantable	,,	356,134
Ordinary, Sawn	,,	2,361,354
Round Logs	,,	179,993
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai Bls. 35	Pls.	35.59
Yellow, T'tao Bls. 25	,,	24.97
Silk, Raw, Reeled from Doupions:		
Shanghai	Bls. 95 Pls	39.50
Silk Piece Goods	,,	10.01
Tea, Green:		
Young Hyson, Kiukiang etc	,,	569
Other kinds, Foochow	,,	6
Gunpowder, Ningpo etc.	,,	364
Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	150
Tea, Black:		
Other kinds, Hankow	,,	154
Brassware	,,	26
Bristles, Assorted	,,	100
Egg, Whole Egg, Dried	,,	140
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	131
Wool, Sheep's	,,	280
Skins Lamb, Untanned	Pcs.	5,000
Skins, Marmot Untanned	,,	20,527
Skins, Weasel, Untanned	,,	6,961
Skins, Kid, Plates	,,	500
Skins, Dog, Tanned	,,	4,500

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Market Improved October 22. Business Done (unquoted) Shares

1929 High	1929 Low	STOCK	Monday Oct. 21	Tuesday Oct. 22
56½	27⅝	Alleghany Corporation	40⅛	41¼
354¼	241	Allied Chemical & Dye	298	303
110	44½	Allied Power & Light	65⅝	70⅞
184½	107¾	American Can	159¾	161¼
31⅜	22	American Commonwealth Power	31¼	31
144⅝	106½	American Rolling Mill	122⅛	125
138	93½	American Smelting	102½	106
304	193¼	American Tel. & Tel.	283	287
226	160	American Tobacco "B"	222	225
195	67¼	American Waterworks	141	136
140	99	Anaconda Copper	106¾	108¼
77⅞	53	Atlantic Refining	53⅝	55½
143½	115⅛	Baltimore & Ohio	128¾	129⅛
140¾	82⅛	Bethlehem Steel	110½	107¼
61⅞	36⅝	Calumet & Hecla	37¾	39
265⅞	208⅛	Canadian Pacific Railway	208⅛	212½
92	75	Chesapeake Corporation	78¼	79¾
108½	80¼	Chicago Northwestern	94¼	96
135	53	Chrysler	54	52
138	53½	Columbia Gas & Electric	106⅜	107½
88¾	48	Columbia Gramaphone	48	49
183¼	95½	Consolidated Gas of New York	131	133
38⅜	28½	Continental Oil	35⅝	35½
126	82	Corn Products	119¾	125½
82¼	43	Coty Inc.	43	42¾
30⅛	12¾	Curtiss Wright (Common)	13½	15⅞
69⅛	42⅞	Davison Chemical	48½	48
126⅛	105	Drug, Inc.	106	110
20½	12	Dry Docks	11½	12
231	155¾	DuPont de Nemours Co.	175¾	179¼
257	168	Eastman Kodak	223¾	233
219	73	Electric Bond & Share	131¾	126 ⅜
93½	64	Erie Railway	75¼	77
403	219	General Electric	339½	334
81¾	60	General Food	56¾	59
91¾	260¼	General Motors	89½	60¼
82	53⅛	Gold Dust	60	60⅞
105¾	63	Goodrich Rubber	65	63
154½	94	Goodyear & Tire Rubber	98⅞	97½
102⅞	62⅛	Granby Consolidated	78	79½
122¼	100	Great Northern Certificate	Unq	107 ¾
82⅜	46	Haygart	58⅛	58½
102¾	61⅛	International Cement	61⅝	61⅛
142	92	International Harvester	106⅛	109 ⅜
72¾	40½	International Nickel (Com)	49	50½
68⅜	43⅞	International Printers Ink	62	63⅞
14¾	6¾	International Products (Com.)	7	6 ⅞
149¼	78	International Tel. & Tel.	112	120⅜
242¾	152½	Johns Manville	182¾	193
104⅞	76¼	Kennecott Copper	75⅝	78¼
157¼	121	Lambert Co.	124¾	122 ¾
102¼	77¾	Lehigh Valley	81	82
105	81⅛	Liggett & Myers, "B"	101	102¼
114¾	91	Mack Trucks	91	91⅝
24	16	Madison Square Garden	17⅛	16½
101⅜	62½	Missouri Pacific (Com)	90	92¼
156⅞	98¼	Montgomery Ward	90½	92½
62⅞	39¼	Nevada Consolidated	41	42⅝
256½	178½	New York Central	215¼	218
118⅞	95½	Northern Pacific Railway	97⅛	101
141	70	Pacific Lighting	105	105½
32½	22	Packard Motor Car	22	23
94½	55⅛	Paramount Famous Lasky	68¼	69
110	72½	Pennsylvania Railroad	98	100½
30	16	Pennroad Corporation	19⅝	20¼
47	35	Phillips Petroleum	39⅜	40½
114¾	68½	Radio Corporation	78	80¼
59	47¾	Raybestos	47¾	48½
147¾	101½	Reading Railway	122¾	128
66	53	Reynolds Tobacco, "B"	57½	58 ⅜
143½	115	Rock Island Railway	130	133
181	139¾	Sears Roebuck	141⅞	141½
31¾	25	Shell Union	25 ⅜	26⅛
188	75	Simmons Co.	150	150½
90	53⅝	Southern California Edison	67⅛	71
157½	124	Southern Pacific Railway	138¼	138¼
238	80¾	Standard Gas & Electric	178	188
81¾	48	Standard Oil of New Jersey	75⅞	77⅞
48⅛	37⅝	Standard Oil of New York	41 ⅜	42
71⅞	57¼	Texas Corporation	61⅞	62⅛
85¼	65	Texas Gulf Sulphur	65 ⅛	68⅛
137⅝	73½	Timken Roller Bearing	123½	113½ ?
140	75¼	Union Carbide	109½	Unq
297⅝	209	Union Pacific Railway	258⅛	260
162	78⅛	United Aircraft & Transport	88½	92 ⅛
239⅞	128	U. S. Industrial Alcohol	216½	220½
61⅞	29	U. S. Leather "A"	29 ⅛	29 ⅜
119½	81	United States Realty & Improvement	83⅝	85¼
261¼	157⅛	United States Steel	210½	212⅛
133¾	105½	Vacuum Oil	119⅜	118½
116½	68	Vanadium	73	76⅛
42⅞	27	Warner-Quinlan (Com)	27⅛	27
292⅝	137½	Westinghouse E. & M. Com	218 ⅛	215
126½	93½	General Railway Signal	104	106½
		CALL MONEY	5%	5%

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THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

4 AVENUE EDWARD VII *SHANGHAI*

Chinese Government Railways

Peiping-Hankow Line

"The Road Through the Heart of China"

Time Table

In effect Feb. 20, 1929

From Peiping to Hankow

Station / Train	Peiping	Shih-kia-chuan	Cheng-chow	Hsiao-kan hsien	Hankow
* No. 1	d.18.00	a. 2.16 d. 2.56	a.17.15 d.17.35	d.11.49	a.14.20
* No. 11	d. 9.55	a.19.27 d.20.07	a.13.26 d.13.45	a.12 18 d.12.23	a.16.05
* No. 3			d.13.15	a. 7.18 d. 7.21	a. 9.50
No. 9	d. 9.40	a.18.21 d.19.01	a 10.50		
No. 23	d. 5.40	a 21.44			
No. 25		d. 3.45	a. 5.05		
No. 27			d.10.06	a.20.07 d.20.37	a. 2.33
No. 75				d.13.00	a.17.05

From Hankow to Peiping

Station / Train	Hankow	Hsiao-kan-hsien	Cheng-chow	Shih-kia-chuan	Peiping
* No. 2	d.18.00	d.20.39	a.14.28 d.14.48	a. 5.05 d. 5.45	a.13.50
* No. 12	d.10.50	a 14.51 d.14.56	a 13.13 d.13.33	a 7.32 d. 8.12	a.17.30
* No. 4	d.13.30	a 16.01 d.16.03	a.10.05		
No. 10			d.17.41	a. 9.33 d.10.13	a.18.35
No. 28	d. 1.00	a. 7.00 d. 7.20	a.17.34		
No. 26			d.22.34	a. 2.15	
No. 24				d. 7.40	a 20.06
No. 74	d. 7.45	a.11.39			

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In Operation: From Tapu (Haichow) to Lingpao: 825 Kilometers

In Construction: From Lingpao to Sianfu: 225 Kilometers

"The Great Overland Route in China"

This Line will soon become the most important Railway in China, connecting as it will, the remote provinces of Kansu, Shensi and Honan with the sea and passing through the ancient and famous capitals of Lanchow, Sian, Loyang and Kaifeng.

There are many points of historical interest to visit along the line, the best known being Lung-Men with its gigantic display of carved stone Buddhas, dating back from the introduction of Buddhism into China, some 2000 years ago.

The Lunghai and Pienlo Lines are connected at Hsuchow with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway and at Chengchow with the Peking-Hankow Railway.

An "Express" train runs thrice a week between Hsuchow and Chengchow leaving Hsuchow Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and leaving Chengchow Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. This train is provided with 1st and 2nd class cars, sleeping and dining accommodations.

For further particulars, intending passengers are requested to apply to the Shanghai Office, Lunghai Railway Administration, at the Chung-Foo Bank Building, 25 Jinkee Road, Shanghai

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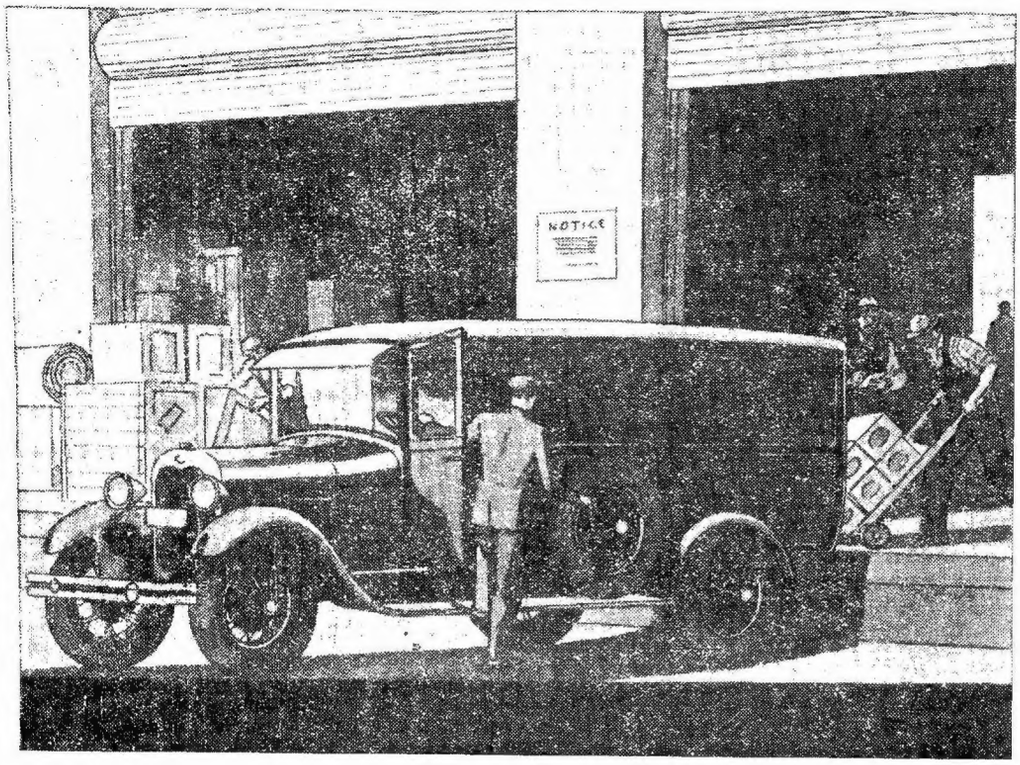

1½ To 2 Ton Truck With Ford Panel Body

THE NEW FORD TRUCK

A NEW TON-AND-A-HALF TO TWO-TON HAULAGE-UNIT

THE new Ford truck ushered in what might be called a new era in transportation. It brought the idea of Speed-with-Proper-Check.....a fast truck with sure brakes, to make the new speed safe and usable; a truck designed to enable its owner to do a better day's work, whether on long hauls or short ones, with many stops and starts.

The new Ford truck has made good in the hands of owners and drivers. And for excellent reasons. Here is a truck that is new from radiator to tail-lamp. New, and yet with more than a year on the road, and a lot of brutal test-driving at the plant behind *that.* It is built to haul all kinds of loads on all kinds of roads.....built to haul them fast, haul them sure and haul them economically. The first cost is low and so is the up-keep.

A TRIUMPH IN LOW-COST TRANSPORTATION

A mere reading of the specifications of the new Ford truck is enough to open the eyes of the man who knows trucks. A whole chapter might be written about every single item. The whole truck is equal to the sum of its parts, and that whole is a triumph in low-cost transportation.

The thing to do is to see your nearest Ford dealer. Let him show you the truck. Talk with him about the type of body you have in mind, in relation to the kind of hauling you have to do. Let him tell you about the kind of service he is prepared to render ..... the service that keeps your trucks on the job and out of the repair-shop. Ask all the questions you want. But—see the new Ford trucks.

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BILLS MOTORS, Fed. Inc., U. S. A.

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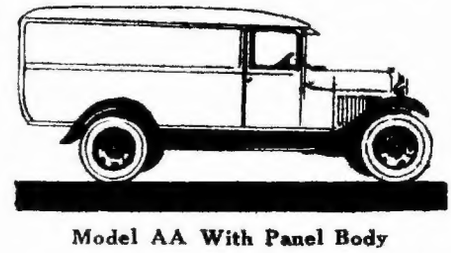

Model AA With Panel Body

FEATURES OF THE NEW FORD TRUCK

40-horse-power engine

Standard Selective gear-shift

Fully enclosed, internal-expanding, six-brake system

Houdaille hydraulic shock-absorbers

Full cantilever rear springs

Frame has five strong cross-members

Electric welding, for strength without useless weight.

Steel disc wheels

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Alemite chassis lubrication

Steel body types of standard design

FORD CARS AND TRUCKS HAVE APPROXIMATELY 50% LESS WORKING PARTS THAN HAVE OTHER MAKES OF CARS.